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Nixon plans to remain in Europe despite difficulties

DIE WELT

President Nixon's warning to the American people that the international position of the United States is in danger of being undermined by domestic price increases and the resulting budget deficit amply demonstrates the tough spot America is in in the era of negotiations.

The President also made it clear that if America is to meet its overseas commitments and maintain the strategic balance with the Soviet Union either taxes must be increased or government expenditure cut.

So it is that the latter-day Athens is suffering from a bout of domestic weakness in relation to the latter-day Sparta, though its overall wealth and power remain superior to those of the poorer rival.

The paradox is complete when one realises that the administration has no option but to preclude the possibility of cuts in defence expenditure in order to ensure that the United States is able to maintain its negotiating position with regard to the Soviet Union.

Mr Nixon's reference to the logic behind Salt negotiating tactics and the MBFR talks lays bare the dilemma a country can face when bargaining with an international political opponent over a balanced cut in military commitments in the expectation of domestic difficulties being alleviated by means of international agreement with the other side.

In outlining its reasons for concluding last year's Moscow Salt agreements Washington noted on the one hand the necessity of implementing the US strategic arms programme and rejected any idea of unilateral arms limitations.

At the same time, though, the US government justified its concession to the Soviet Union on the ground that the numerical superiority in offensive missiles conceded to Moscow represented no more than a marginal advantage of no strategic significance.

This argument has since been wielded by Congressional opponents of the President's defence policies and other public critics on behalf of further cuts in American armament and military expenditure.

The critics maintain that cuts of this kind would only marginally affect US deterrent potential, that is to say its growth rather than the hard core.

Mr Nixon's dramatic warning not to reduce US troop strength and strategic arms in general and against cuts in US military presence in Europe in particular bears witness both for America's allies and the Soviet Union to the shortage of time that has long beset Washington in respect of the various negotiations in Geneva and Vienna.

Of late the US government has neglected to outline to its Nato partners in Europe its targets in the European troop cut talks. This offhand approach has given rise to the impression that Washington would prefer not to be committed to a joint policy that would encroach on its leeway in talks with the Soviet Union.

The impression conveyed is that the United states might prefer to limit the MBFR agreement to bilateral US and Soviet troop withdrawals from Germany.

The haste with which the US delegation in Vienna pressed for agreement on procedure in preparation for the start of talks proper would seem to indicate that Washinton might prefer to be able to produce an international agreement as soon as possible.

This agreement would serve as the basis for US troop cuts as a contribution toward detente and the consolidation of the balance of military power in Europe at a reduced level and at the same time represent a bulwark of international commitments to ward off further pressure in Congress for troop withdrawals.

President Nixon's declaration that US forces in Europe will not and must not be unilaterally reduced if the defence potential of the Nato alliance is to be maintained and the opportunity of pressing home an advantage in security talks to be exploited bears out the conclusions that have been reached in Europe of late with regard to the serious problems that the US administration faces.

Lothar Ruehl

(Die Welt, 31 March 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE



President Ortoli in Bonn

President of the European Community Commission, François Xavier Ortoli, called on Chancellor Brandt in Bonn on 29 March. President Ortoli had previously met Foreign Minister Walter Scheel to discuss what measures could be taken to improve cooperation between the nine EEC members. The main topic for discussion was how political union could be brought about. At the Paris summit conference last October it was hoped that this union could be achieved by 1980. (Photo: dpa)

Nixon's MBFR semantics

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

In his speech marking the end of America's military commitments in Vietnam President Nixon gave a renewed assurance that the United States will not be unilaterally cutting its troop strength in Europe.

Here in Europe, where the great powers face one another directly, Mr Nixon thus sees no prospect of compelling the other side, by means of unilateral moves, to follow suit.

In Europe, he feels, agreements must be concluded that oblige all concerned to reduce their miliary commitments in a balanced manner. Europe is too important to be left to the Europeans themselves.

One can but hope that this statement will have put a damper on US domestic debate favouring unilateral troop cuts in Europe on the ground that the countries of Europe would then just have to increase their own defence contribution.

This argument overlooks the fact that the extent of America's contribution towards the defence of Europe is more than a matter of mere manpower. It also represents a guarantee of the efficacy of the nuclear deterrent that Western Europe does not and is not intended to have at its own disposal.

What is more, a unilateral move by the United States at a time when detente is in the news would not be considered an incentive to Europe to increase its own defence commitments. It is more likely to be viewed as an indication that Europe too can back its defence obligations, the argument being that the United States evidently considers the general danger-level to be low.

One point in Mr Nixon's address is however, worthy of note. In the context of the Vienna MBFR talks he no longer mentioned balanced cuts but merely mutual troop reductions.

So far the Soviet Union has been alone in disregarding the concept of balance. Does this mean that, to begin with, the United States would now be satisfied with a mutual percentage reduction in the number of foreign troop stationed in Europe, primarily US and Soviet forces, that is?

This would be an alarming development. Within the framework of the Western alliance this would be tantamount to a unilateral American move and automatically lead, no doubt, to corresponding moves by America's partners in Western Europe. As a result there would be no further pressure on the East to continue with the negotiations.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 31 March 1973)

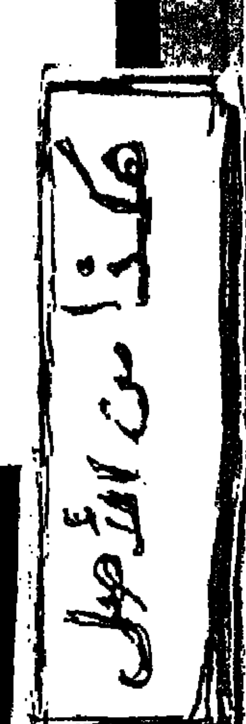
All is well between Bonn and USA, says Helmut Schmidt

Relations between this country and the United States remain cordial, Bonn Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt commented after lengthy discussions with US Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger in Washington.

"Ther are no difficulties," Herr Schmidt noted. "This," he continued, "is why we have no need of summit talks."

The Minister stressed the need to keep ties in trim. Bilateral relations between Washington and Bonn will continue to be of major significance in Atlantic affairs even though this country may increasingly join in an integrated Common Market foreign policy approach.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 29 March 1973)



■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Majority view American alliance as indispensable

Have the connections between Bonn and Washington worked loose? Are Europe and America slowly but irrevocably drifting apart? Is anti-Americanism in this country jeopardising the feeling of solidarity that links people on both sides of the Atlantic?

These and other, similar questions have been seriously posed in recent weeks. Opinion polls seem to bear out a progressive anti-American trend in this country, and the men responsible in Washington are beginning to worry about developments here.

Yet despite many individual instances of anti-American sentiment in this country it is hard to put one's finger on a specific anti-American current of opinion that is of any consequence.

Protests continue to be lodged, either for humanitarian or for ideological reasons, against the final stages of the war in Vietnam. Then there is widespread unrest about the dollar crisis, an international monetary crisis for which the United States is not entirely blameless, though Washington cannot have intended events to progress precisely as they have done.

Criticism of American trading policies is voiced. The Young Socialists have called for a pull-out of Allied troops and demand that Bonn refuse to make further offset payments. Here and there there have even been demonstrations at US military installations here.

Opinion polls indicate a certain amount of anti-American sentiment and there can be no gainsaying that it exists. It is mere coincidence, however, that it has been so much in evidence of late, and it is doubtful indeed whether there is any justification for making the recurrence out to be a uniform trend.

Both government officials and US diplomats in Bonn remain convinced that the overwhelming majority of people in this country are in favour of the alliance with the United States that is so indispensable for the security of Europe.

The general public, they further feel, have not the slightest intention of moving towards the no man's land of neutralism, still less of making common cause with the Eastern Bloc. Yet there can be no mistaking a malaise in relations between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany.

A warning note must accordingly be sounded against allowing emotions to further accumulate and misunderstandings to escalate. Developments in this country are closely followed in the United States, and they far from upset everyone.

Neo-isolationists that have come to the fore in the wake of the Vietnam War feel the news that the Germans do not want the Americans to be grist to their mill, adding fuel to the fires of their demands that US troops be withdrawn unilaterally.

Young Socialist slogans and local protest against essential Nato defence installations are thus not the problem. The real danger inherent in the current situation follows on from its psychological repercussions in the United States. The only way to combat these is to improve communications and intensify a more comprehensive transatlantic exchange of views.

The need is all the greater in view of the fact that the new American policy on Europe heralded by President Nixon has yet to emerge even in outline.

American diplomats agree that this country was bound, in recent years, to outgrow its role as a model of North Atlantic propriety, that the emotion-laden relationship of the fifties was bound to give way to cordial ties of a more normal kind and that a more even distribution of burdens and rights within Nato can no longer be circumvented.

The powers that be in Bonn are likewise wondering whether the American tenet of the fifties and sixties that a united Europe would represent a contribution towards international stability will continue to remain valid.

In view of US pressure in the direction of trading concessions and a limit to the Common Market's association policies Bonn notes that Europe can hardly extend so powerful an economic and political structure as the EEC wi[...] running up against the esta[...] interests of the great powers.

This is not, of course, to say t[...] attention will be paid to speci[...] interests. Without the presen[...] American troops in Europe and t[...] nuclear shield there can, for that r[...] be no security in Europe.

How long must US troops rem[...] Europe? This is a question to wh[...] answer can be given, which i[...] unsatisfactory for the one side as it[...] the other.

Government sources in Bonn d[...] doubt for a moment, though, that[...] withdrawal prior to the establishme[...] a fresh and reliable balance of [...] might well lead to an extension of S[...] influence to Western Europe.

Since transatlantic partnership ca[...] simply be replaced by an alliance [...] another great power and the idea [...] self-supporting European bulwark is[...] absurd the only option that Bonn fe[...] make sense is partnership based n[...] sentiment but on mutual interest.

This is why Bonn awa[...] unambiguous answer to the questi[...] whether, despite the traumatic A[...] experience in Vietnam, the United [...] is prepared to continue its leading r[...] a world power.

This has nothing whatsoever to d[...] anti-Americanism. The query is ba[...] a growing European awareness of r[...] position and of the changing situ[...] world affairs.

In the free world even the [...] important of alliances can only sur[...] condition that the countries co[...] remain convinced of their necessity.

In recent years this convictio[...] declined in force in the Federal Re[...] it is true. In an atmosphere that [...] always been cordial. American tro[...] for that matter, find it incr[...] difficult to see the point of their [...] in Europe.

The war in Vietnam has cast n[...] the US government but also the Am[...] people in such a bad light as far a[...] people in this country are concer[...] the predominant cliché of America [...] many outside observers is an ex[...] distorted picture.

The observer who returns [...] Federal Republic after a long sta[...] United States will note with dis[...] in many cases too much is made o[...] undeniably, have been unsati[...] developments in American society.

The many positive aspects of [...] society in an enormous count[...] equality of opportunity that is inc[...] ly coming to apply in equal mea[...] the negroes, the verve of inte[...] debate and, above all, the inexorab[...] self-criticism in public are either i[...] or taken as confirmation of a [...] view of America.

Hans Achim Weis[...]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine [...] für Deutschland, 23 Marc[...])

Luns Nato memo slams Danish troop cut plans

Nato Secretary-General Joseph Luns recently resorted to the extremely unusual move of warning the Danish government in a memorandum issued in the name of thirteen other North Atlantic allies against implementing its projected defence reform programme.

Hemmed in between the anti-Nato Socialist People's Party to the Left and the majority bourgeois parties to the Right, the Social Democratic minority government in Copenhagen evidently sees no other way of relieving the burden on government finances.

Young people are unenthusiastic about conscription in any case, particularly the Social Democratic youth movement, and the pressure it brings to bear is probably a more serious problem for Premier Anker Jorgensen than the pressure brought to bear by the Young Socialists in this country on Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The Danes plan to cut military service from twelve to nine months and to reduce the standing strength of the army by 4,500 to 24,000 men. The air force is to be reduced in size by a squadron and the Danish navy by four vessels to 52 ships.

Other Nato countries, with the exception of France, which no longer forms part of the integrated Nato command, consider the proposed cuts to be dangerous:–

–Denmark, with its command of the approaches to the North Sea and the Baltic, is the link between the mainland and Norway, which represents Nato's northern flank.

–According to military estimates Danish forces at their proposed future strength will not even be able to hold the fort until Nato reinforcements arrive.

–What is more, the Danish cuts would set a bad example, encouraging pressure in other Nato countries to make unilateral troop cuts at a time when attempts are under way to force the Eastern Bloc to negotiate mutual balanced force reductions in Central Europe.

Needless to say, Nato staff in Brussels do not foresee a sudden Soviet attack on the Skagerrak and the Kattegat, but at the current stage of East-West detente existing armed forces are of political importance.

The present Kremlin leaders, it is assumed, are genuinely prepared to negotiate on political and military detente.

Now there can be not doubt that the Kremlin leaders have domestic opponents. Moscow is waging a desperate struggle against the consequences of a disastrous harvest. It will be recalled that Nikita Khrushchev's opponents used a poor harvest as a pretext for engineering his downfall.

A wave of unilateral arms cuts within Nato could well, in the present circumstances, lead to the downfall of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

In a nutshell, his opponents' argument would be that "you idiot you wanted to negotiate with the West and make concessions that would have unnecessarily weakened our Soviet power position."

Considerations of this kind among Nato politicians are not entirely unjustified. One of the unwritten laws in international affairs is that you do not try to bring about the downfall of leaders with whom you feel you can come to terms.

This, for instance, is why the Soviet Union endeavoured to ensure the re-election of President Nixon by bringing pressure to bear on Hanoi and why President Pompidou and Premier Heath supported Willy Brandt's *Ostpolitik* so as not to prejudice his prospects of re-election last November.

By the same token the Social Democratic leaders in this country took good care not to lend direct support to the French left-wing opposition to the Gaullists in the recent French general election campaign.

There is a further reason why the other Nato countries joined forces in issuing their spectacular warning to the Danish government. The memorandum represented a joint warning to everyone else not to toy with similar ideas.

It is an open secret that the Belgian government is in similar financial difficulties and that a similar military "reform" is not only under consideration but was prepared by the last Belgian government.

With the exception of the Greek and Portuguese dictatorships nearly every Nato government is subject to increasing domestic pressure to reduce its defence burden.

The pessimists would seem to be confirmed in their forecast that the Helsinki preliminaries to a European security conference would lead the general public to the mistaken conclusion that tension has already been relaxed.

It is quite clear that each and every troop cut in Western Europe makes it increasingly difficult for the Nixon administration to maintain the US presence in Europe to the detriment of the credibility of Western defence.

This is why Paris too is as alarmed by the Danish prosposals as it is by the defence policy resolutions passed by the Young Socialist conference in Bad Godesberg.

The sole reason why France did not append its signature to the Luns memorandum is that in Gaullist France military reintegration within Nato remains taboo.

In Common Market diplomatic circles the current view is that the Federal Republic can hardly be permitted what smaller members are not to be allowed – cuts in defence expenditure in relation to gross national product.

At present both Britain and France spend more money on defence as a proportion of GNP, and indirectly this means that the Federal Republic is at an economic and competitive advantage within the European Community.

In Bonn's favour it is, however, noted that by means of offset payments this country is helping to finance the maintenance of America's military presence in Europe. *Erich Hauser*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 March 1973)

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■ POLITICS

Clouds on the horizon for second 100 days

On 23 March the second Brandt-Scheel government celebrated 100 days in [of]fice. The period of feeling their way [in]to the job has run out and the contours [of] everyday government activity are [be]coming clear.

There are specific reasons why this 100-day period has not been particularly [event]ful in comparison with the beginning of other periods of office. For [a] start the early days of the second [SP]D/FDP government were split up by [th]e Christmas recess. For another thing [lea]ding members of the government have [be]en indisposed – partly of course as a [co]nsequence of physical exertions at the [p]remature general election.

The situation in the SPD/FDP coalition at the end of the first 100 lean days can be described as perfectly stable. Cooperation between Social Democrats and Free Democrats is still functioning without friction. This is undubtedly largely due to the untroubled cooperation between the two party chairmen Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel and the fortunate success of Hans Friderichs (FDP), the Economic Affairs Minister, and Helmut Schmidt, Finance Minister, and the cordial relationship between the two.

Nevertheless the first clouds are beginning to appear in the blue skies of the Coalition. The gap between what was hoped for from the Basic Treaty and what this has actually wrought in the way of human easements has had a sobering effect on many government Bundestag members.

Less sentiment is being shown in the government camp today about the way Egon Bahr handled negotiations. Belief in the perfection of Ostpolitik has been shaken in many respects although the desire for solidarity and the realisation that there is no practical alternative to the road the government has taken with its treaties have prevented cracks appearing in the coalition.

Leading SPD politicians can see that the acid test is due now that these first 100 days are over. The strict socialist line being taken by the Young Left in the SPD which is forcing its opinions on the public with ever-decreasing consideration for the smaller coalition partner FDP, is increasing fears that the bright days of the SPD/FDP coalition are nearing their end. The open bid of the Social Democrats for an absolute majority is giving many Free Democrats food for thought.

The Opposition in the Bundestag is still shocked over the election defeat and concerned about its own problems of personnel and policies and has not made life too tough for the two government parties in the first 100 days.

Until the CDU/CSU has solved its problems and is able to get into the swing of Opposition activity there is no question of forming any other coalitions.

The relationship between the CDU and CSU since 19 November last year has become more troubled. But there is no question of the CDU and CSU splitting to form separate parliamentary parties or even coming out in opposition to each other.

But since the internal troubles of the "union parties" are not likely to be altered in the near future the Brandt-Scheel government can reasonably look forward to peace from this quarter in their second 100 days in office, difficulties which are always likely to be greater than those that internal party strife poses.

Rudi Kilgus

(Nordwest Zeitung, 23 March 1973)

Stamokaps go but rifts remain

Hannoversche Allgemeine

A handful of ideological outsiders has broken away from the SPD and been welcomed by the Communist Party with open arms. Splits of such sectarian groups are not unknown in the 100-year history of a party whose roots include humanism, liberalism and Christianity, but also a share of Marxism.

There have been quite a few occasions when on the extreme left flank of the party the demarcation lines between democrats and Communists often became blurred. Sooner or later a major or minor storm blew up to clear the air.

However, there was a certain degree of surprise in the latest storm which blew up in Frankfurt and will probably spread to Hamburg, Münster and Berlin, since the representatives of the group of dogmatic-bureaucratic Communists in sympathy with the SED in the German Democratic Republic had so far refused to show their [han]d openly.

Even then the national leadership of the Young Socialists – themselves under suspicion of communist allegiances – threatened to unmask the Stamokap-Fraktion. Stamokap made a tactical withdrawal so as not to be caught. Now certain members of this group have seen that they have no future in the SPD and that they could not expand their narrow basis.

The actual controversy within the party has not been solved for the Social Democrats by the breakaway of this splinter group. Now that there are no [maj]or conflicts with groups of outsiders [th]e powerful blocs within the party of [pra]ctical conservative reformers and [do]gmatic Utopian revolutionaries are free [to] oppose each other.

Both are united in their belief in the principle of the self-determination of the people.

But their methods and aims on the domestic and foreign affairs front are so different that it is impossible to make a [fr]uitful synthesis from the tension between them and this could in time lead [to] cracks in the fabric.

With the end of the Stamokap episode [the] actual conflicts within the party have [bee]n revealed more clearly.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 March 1973)

SPD women

Elfriede Eilers was elected chairman of the SPD women's committee in Ludwigshafen on 25 March. New Bundestag member Herta Däubler-Gmelin was unsuccessful in her candidature.

Elfriede Eilers takes the place of Annemarie Renger who did not put up for re-election.

The national SPD women's conference ratified a wide-ranging catalogue of social-welfare policy recommendations.

1. Introduction of the "Baby-Jahr" whereby the State pays the whole of a mother's pension insurance for one year after she gives birth.
2. Extension of the period during which mothers are given full pay when having a baby to eight weeks before and six months after.
3. Reduction of the age limit for free medical checkups by approximately ten years in general.
4. Comprehensive medical inspections for all children of pre-school age.
5. Compulsory registration of disabilities in young children.
6: Legal provision for one parent to give up work for up to three years after the birth of a child without incurring unreasonable disadvantages.

(Die Welt, 26 March 1973)

SPD citizens' initiatives groups are fizzling out

Frankfurter Rundschau

The totally un-German characteristics of spontaneity, humour and lack of organisation that were shown by most people involved in the 380 Social Democrat citizens initiatives during last autumn's electioneering seem to have been dissipated.

A few months after their glowing successes the members of these groups, whose emotional elan lasted beyond election day, look like becoming typical Germans again with a leaning towards authoritarianism and order.

This is the common denominator to which – with slight exaggeration – the results of the first national congress of SPD citizens initiatives can be reduced. 150 representatives of 115 groups met recently in Bonn. It was not a reunion of old comrades, although there was a good deal of back-slapping and cheers for Chancellor Brandt.

Participants in the conference were unable to find new spheres in which they could roll up their shirt sleeves nor were they able to carry a practical debate to a worthwhile conclusion despite two separate attempts.

Is Helmut Schmidt to be proved right in his attitude that citizens initiatives are exclusively a reserve to be called on and accepted at the time of the elections?

Not even the organisers of the congress were convinced of its success. When asked if there would be a second they answered that they did not know. Initiative is something that springs from the individual, and personal involvement cannot be centrally and nationally organised.

We must hope that the critical awareness of people in this country will remain alive and indeed grow of its own accord.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 March 1973)

Moves behind Kohl's candidature for CDU party chairman

Following the talks between Rainer Barzel and Helmut Kohl on 26 March there is no longer any doubt that they will be at battle stations at the CDU party-political conference in Hamburg in October.

Of course Kohl has already put up for election against Barzel. It was at the Saarbrücken congress of 1971 and he lost. Then he was just going along for the ride but today his candidature is to be taken very seriously.

Support for Kohl in the party has grown. Barzel still bears the stigma of the lost election even though top CDU officials, including Kohl, have stated in public that the defeat could not be blamed on any one man.

It will do nothing for the CDU image that two men are fighting for the party chairmanship. Many CDU and CSU members, including Franz Josef Strauss, would have preferred Barzel not to put up for re-election. But Barzel had already committed himself and could not back down.

Others, such as Gerhard Stoltenberg, say that Helmut Kohl issued his challenge too early and created an unnecessary month-long conflict within the party. But Kohl had no other choice after he had first decided to stand.

At the party committee meeting in January Barzel said that anyone who intended to contest his re-election in the autumn should stand up and be counted. If Kohl had kept quiet until the summer he would quite rightly have been accused of unfair tactics.

It was Barzel's challenge that made Kohl show his hand at such an early stage and thus create conflicts within the party. Moreover in a democracy it should not be regarded as a mistake that two or even more alternatives be available for an important party office. Unquestioned and undisputed "father figures" in German

Lübecker Nachrichten

parties such as Adenauer and Brandt are rare and exceptional.

Barzel wants to remain head of the CDU since he believes that the party chairmanship and the role of Opposition leader in the Bundestag should be in the hands of one man if the party is to prove successful. This is instructive.

Moreover the head of the Opposition should always be present in Bonn. But Kohl's point of view that the two offices should be separated because they are too much work for one person has a lot to commend it, especially as the CDU desperately needs a chairman who is capable of getting the party organised.

But Kohl also has another office that can be regarded as a full time job: Premier of the Rhineland Palatinate.

In fact Kohl's candidature is designed to prevent Barzel becoming the party's chancellor candidate.

Although Barzel has tried to prove the opposite with public opinion polls as evidence everyone knows that he lost his party more votes than he gained it. Kohl is not striving to become the party's candidate for chancellor, but is doing a dog-in-the-manager act as far as Barzel is concerned.

The CDU/CSU would be well advised to avoid doing anything at the moment that could be regarded as a preparatory decision on who will be their man for the chancellery in 1976. This is something they should not decide until a year before the next general elections.

Kohl has stated repeatedly that as party chairman he will give loyal support to any would-be chancellor the party chooses. Barzel has so far failed to give such assurances and from this we can conclude that he hopes to be chancellor candidate in 1976.

This problem must be sorted out by delegates at the October Hamburg congress. The decision is extremely difficult for the CDU since at present it has no official whose power is unchallenged and who has an attractive public image. *Werner Neumann*

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 March 1973)

■ LABOUR AFFAIRS

Edding Commission produces proposals for career training

Discussions on career training in the Federal Republic have entered a new phase. Apprentices no longer protest spontaneously against having to sweep floors or fetch beer for other workers.

Their protests against inadequate training methods and their low incomes despite long hours have evidently fulfilled their purpose. The public has become aware of the unhappy state of affairs within career training.

Maria Weber, deputy head of the Trade Union Confederation (DGB), was no longer saying anything new when she told a congress of the DGB youth organisation in Solingen that according to an extensive survey conducted by the Education and Science Ministry 63 per cent of all trainees were regularly forced to do work which had nothing to do with their career, fifty per cent did not take their intermediate examination and forty per cent had to do overtime though this is expressly forbidden.

A recent court verdict may indeed meet with general approval. The Duisburg court of labour ordered a textiles firm to pay eight thousand Marks damages to a girl apprentice who had to repeat a year of her training course because of the unsatisfactory instruction she was given.

She had joined the firm to take a course in commerce but left after two years on the advice of the local chamber of trade and moved to another firm. But she had to repeat the second year of her course because of inadequate training.

The court verdict could have appeared word for word in any of the aggressive pamphlets written by the apprentices themselves: "The girl was forced to do work that had nothing to do with her future career in an office. She learned nothing about advertising, sales, marketing, competition or the wages system." The girl had in fact been forced to do simple secretarial work.

The court therefore recognised the truth behind the apprentices' chant "If you want cheap labour, get a trainee". This general attitude on the part of employers has also been confirmed by the Career Training (Costs and Finance) Commission, the so-called Edding Commission, called into life by the Ministry of Labour and named after Berlin economist Professor Friedrich Edding.

The Commission's first intermediate report based on investigations at over two thousand industrial and commercial concerns found that many employers were able to make a profit from their training schemes, especially during the last phase.

The Commission has already put forward an economic analysis of the career training system. Too little is spent on career and further training, its members find, and the money is distributed too unfairly. The report sums this up as a tendency towards under-investment in career training.

But deliberate exploitation is not the cause of this alarming state of affairs, the experts claim. No satisfactory answer has yet been given to the question of who is to pay for career training if it is to be as good as it should. The report states that most firms would be unable to meet extra costs.

Remedies are being called for from all sides. Career training is proving a popular item of discussion. The White Collar Workers Union has put forward a list of proposals, the Social Democratic Teachers Association made the subject the central issue on the agenda of its last congress, the DGB's youth organisation called its own meeting on the subject and the Young Socialists too have turned to the question.

The basic solution is clear to them all. Career training and general education must be combined in the final years of secondary school. Erich Frister, head of the Education and Science Trade Union, told the DGB congress why this demand was being raised.

General education was, he said, an *institution of privilege* as it led to positions of leadership while career training was an institution of discrimination as it bound the individual to his place of work and restricted his opportunities.

Frister put forward a solution which would give career training equal status with general education at the same time as eliminating the need for entry restrictions on various university subjects. The basic incomes of workers and academics must be harmonised, he stated.

This revolutionary dream of the future may have been warmly applauded but the young trade-unionists soon returned to their planned agenda. The congress realised that the long-term aim of integrating career training with general education is not feasible at present and put forward a list of short and medium-term demands similar to those raised by the White Collar Workers Union.

According to these demands, schools should start courses for thirteen-year-olds and over to instruct them about the working world, employers would have to consult works councils or representatives of young workers more closely when planning what to do with trainees and the basic year of career training would be recognised as a tenth school year.

There is general agreement that the chambers of trade should no longer exert such control over career training and should grant a greater share in the decision-making to those more directly involved, such as the trade unions.

But as simple as it was to arouse public attention and as easy as it is to define the problems that must be solved before any improvement sets in, it will still prove difficult to get all these demands accepted.

The White Collar Workers Union hopes that public discussions with politicians will give the public more information while campaigns within firms or vocational colleges, perhaps in the form of seminars, should help mobilise grass-roots support.

This is all very fine-sounding but the DGB youth organisation has already discovered that words are not everything. Discussions of what action could be taken in future ended in general disappointment.

One delegate asked what he should tell his fellow-workers if an employer told him that, regrettably, not all trainees in their final phase of instruction could be used. He was answered with a general shrugging of shoulders.

A group set up at the congress to deal with the problems affecting other career training schemes than those run by the firms themselves was also at a loss when it came to making recommendations.

Its criticism that these types of training scheme provided no extensive basic training was as justified as the question from the floor of how to explain the disadvantages of such workshops to young trainess who are pleased about the extra training opportunities they open up.

Proposals on how to give schoolchildren information about the working world were no more helpful. It was said that there should be greater cooperation between representatives of young workers and the schoolchildren's own representatives and that more active trade-unionists should be appointed to parent associations.

Faced with this kind of situation, the Edding Commission put forward a prototype programme which many people consider dubious though which offers the best chances of a solution.

The basic proposal is that firms, and possibly workers too, should pay specific sums of money into a fund for financing career and further training. The Education and Science Ministry would set up a department to adminster this joint fund and supervise the distribution of monies.

Firms wishing for their career training schemes to be financed from this fund would have to seek official recognition. Only a qualified firm would obtain this. There would also be some control on whether the firm's training schemes were as good as they could be.

But the Commission did not agree on who should be in a position of control. The only wish its members had in common was that it should not be the chambers of trade.

It is also unclear how contributions would be calculated. Where the firms are concerned, it could be done on the basis of profits. Another point that remains obscure is where the money is to be sent.

The Commission suggests the tax ...

The critical factor in this plan ... employers could pass the cost on ... consumer by increasing charges for goods or services. The trainees ... to reckon with a cut in income ... Commission plans to calculate ... training grants for apprentices ... to the existing Training Grants ... Finally, the Commission's ... proposals cement the division be... factory and schools.

But this plan offers most advanta... long as the trade unions do not fe... the far-reaching solution of "integra... is feasible, especially as the lo... income on the part of trainees ... balanced by better instruction. ... sections of the White Collar Wo... Union's action programme are ... agreement with the Edding Commi... proposals.

Onvin Lo...

(Deutsches Allge... Sonntagsblatt, 18 Mar...)

Minister promises better conditions for young workers

Labour Minister Walter Arendt announced far-reaching ... modernise current regulations ... the employment of young ... Addressing an inquiry on ... Arendt appealed to employers ... unions, medical associations ... *Bundesjugendring* youth organisa... work together in achieving ... legislations. These groups promise... support.

Arendt stated that the planned ... would have to deal with problems ... adapting working hours and lead... five-day week and to other devel... in industrial relations; raise... minimum age of employment ... fourteen to fifteen; reducing the ... week in all spheres to forty ... current law states that young ... may be required to work 44 hours ... hours in family concerns); exten... current ban on piecework and ... line workings to other sectors; ... the health situation by ... annual medical examinations; ... penalties for firms that violate reg... and in certain circumstances sus... their operations after serious or ... offences; and finally introducing ... dardised regulations to protect ... workers in all branches of industry.

Arendt regretted the fact ... employers had not paid due conside... to these regulations in the past. ... than 67,000 violations were registe... 1970 alone. The regulations con... medical examinations were freq... ignored, he claimed. The fol... examination was only carried out in ... per cent of all cases.

(Die Welt, 20 March ...)

Girls are apathetic about job training

Girls training for a job do not worry much about daily work problems. They are less concerned than young lads about questions concerning rights, responsibilities and training, according to a study of 2,700 young people training for a job in Hamburg undertaken by a Munich young people's affairs institute.

The survey showed that a growing number of firms no longer treated apprentices as people to run errands for older workers but were developing obligatory training programmes.

Young lads being trained for a job were much better informed than previously on the opportunities of their job and the vocational training schemes available. The girls lagged very much behind. Fewer were informed about the training courses available, or if they are training for the right job to suit them.

Girls in domestic jobs, hairdressers and doctors' assistants often had no idea of the facilities available to them. So it is not surprising that they had little or no knowledge of the theoretical training available to them and employers only reluctantly give girls time off for vocational studies.

The girls do not lay emphasis on their rights, the survey revealed. For example the lads did more hours overtime than the girls, but twice as many girls as boys went unpaid for this extra work.

Trainee girls are resigned ... attitude towards working con... Girls, more so than boys, are con... a discrepancy between trainin... vocational training school and the ... job.

Girls are also more aware that ... that theoretical training will not be ... of a help for success in a career, but ... are not interested in trying to ch... these conditions. They tend to look ... themselves as just labour rather ... young people learning a job.

It is not then astounding that girls ... little interest in social or p... questions. They are not so intere... learning as the boys. They do not ... discuss matters and show no inte... learning, particularly among those ... gaged in domestic jobs who ... "attitudes of being dangerously ... formed, passivity and resignation.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 March ...)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Border Guards' ambiguous role causes concern

DIE ZEIT

They look for "bugs" in Moscow, protect the Federal Republic's ...bassy in Brasilia, wear Lufthansa ...form when frisking passengers and ...ecking luggage at Cairo airport, search ...ough airtravellers' bags at airports in ...s country, check passports on the ...uthern, western and northern frontiers ...d march along the 1,400-kilometre-long ...stern frontier with rifles slung over ...eir shoulders.

In Lübeck Bay they keep a watch on the Federal Republic's territorial waters and at times of internal hysteria, as during the hunt for members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, they stand alongside traffic police, guns at the ready, in order to prevent cold-blooded killings.

The persons carrying out these varied duties are members of the Federal Border Guards. Since mid-February the Corps has hardly been out of the headlines but that is nothing new. Rarely has the Corps had a smooth time since its formation in 1951.

The Federal Border Guards have always been attacked as an institution in the past but in the last few weeks they feel their honour has been wounded. Werner Kühlmann, head of the Police Trade Union and an arch-enemy of the Border Guards claimed during a television interview that recruits had been maltreated and human dignity ignored.

This claim prompted a flood of activity in the Ministry of the Interior, led to the establishment of an inquiry under former State Secretary Maassen and achieved the aim Kühlmann had evidently set himself – to unleash a public debate on the Federal Border Guards before new legislation takes effect on 1 April and they become a "Federal Police Force".

In the end Kühlmann's attack achieved little. A certain Colonel Knorr, who had once piloted former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger around the country, ordered disciplinary measures to be taken against himself.

Reference was once again made to a Border Guards exercise in 1964 during which personnel had to undergo "hardship tests". Members of the ordinary police force who had been given helicopter training by the Border Guards claimed they had witnessed forced marches and reported that personnel had been struck.

But this is no repetition of the Nagold or Iller scandals. Maassen's report to the Home Affairs Committee shed no new light on the matter. But the Border Guards are still in the same bad odour as they have been ever since 1951. The old question of what the Border Guards actually are will probably remain unanswered as long as this formation continues to exist or at least as long as Hans Dietrich Genscher is Minister of the Interior and its supreme commander.

Genscher has taken special care of the Border Guards since his appointment as Minister of the Interior. The corps, ...,400 strong in 1968 when it had no ...warding duties and no self-confidence, has Genscher to thank for its new image. Their original duties – controlling border crossing points and acting as a buffer on the demarcation line to the German Democratic Republic – were systematically extended at Genscher's ...dding.

The duty of controlling airports was transferred to them when terrorists started to threaten air travel in 1971. The corps assumed powers to hunt for criminal groups when the Minister of the Interior took charge of the Baader-Meinhof case in 1971-72. It began protecting foreign embassies when Count Spreti, the Federal Republic's ambassador to Guatemala was murdered in 1970.

Ever since the massacre of the Israeli hostages at Fürstenfeldbrück air base near Munich the corps has been busy drawing up a special unit of just under two hundred volunteers, including sharpshooters and karate experts. They are stationed in Hangelar, near Bonn, and are due to begin service on 1 May.

The Federal Border Guards have therefore become more and more a Federal police force which can be called into operation by the Federal states as required. But although each stage of the change cannot be challenged from the legal point of view and the final form of the corps is to be defined by law from 1 April onwards, there is still a general state of unrest concerning this hybrid force and it is tending to increase.

Despite all the thought that has gone into the concept of the "Federal police force", despite the mainly police-type duties and despite the intensification of specifically police training methods, the Federal Border Guard corps has never been able to shake off its reputation of being a paramilitary organisation since its formation on 15 February 1951.

Konrad Adenauer responded to the establishment of the military-style People's Police in what was then the Soviet Zone by ordering a comparable organisation of thirty thousand border guards in the West. They were trained and led as a quasi-military organisation though Robert Lehr, at that time the Minister of the Interior, claimed they formed a Federal police force.

The force was considered the basis of a new army. Social Democrats attacked it from the very beginning but 53,000 persons immediately volunteered for service with the force. The choice of uniform, steel helmet and rifle had its effect – all had been taken over from the old armed forces.



Hans-Dietrich Genscher visits the Border Guards

(Photo: J. H. Darchinger)

Claims that the force was a military organisation were backed up by the fact that it was equipped with armoured vehicles, anti-tank guns, mortars and MG 42s, that military ranks were adopted (though this had also been a feature of the Prussian police force) and finally that the force was stationed along the demarcation lines.

The Federal Border Guards corps was awarded combatant status in 1958. Though this happened for a good reason – for the protection afforded under the Hague Convention – it all fits into the general picture.

The Border Guards were available when the armed forces were built up and it once again became the target for attack when the controversy over emergency legislation reached its height.

The corps was given powers for cases of emergency or disaster, increasing suspicions that it could be used arbitrarily by the government as a tool of the ruling classes.

The general distrust shown towards democratic State institutions was directed more against the Border Guards than for instance the normal police force which maintains comparable reserves in the form of the stand-by police whose members received the same training and been given the same equipment since the Border Guards put their mortars into mothballs in 1971. The only difference between the two forces is that the ordinary police is not subject to State intervention during normal periods.

A typical example of the particular mistrust shown towards the Border Guards was the public indignation displayed in 1969 when the force was declared a substitute organisation for conscripts.

Although the law also gave conscripts the choice of joining the ordinary police force for three years instead of doing military service, the public flew into a passion only when the name of the Border Guards was mentioned.

There are indeed problems involved in using conscripts in the Border Guards (as for example at the left-wing demonstrations during the Olympics). Any person accepted into the force and used, as the case may develop, to pursue political demonstrators or political criminals can come into conflict with his beliefs. The fact that the conscript had a free choice is little consolation.

Many of the 2,400 conscripts now serving in the just under twenty thousand strong force chose the Border Guards because of the strict, and more civilian, service hours regulations. Manoeuvres conducted by the Border Guards are not as harsh as those conducted by the armed forces. Members of the force are rarely asked to obey night alarms.

The Border Guards dilemma lies in the fact that it has to carry out both military and police duties. Proposals to retain three to four thousand men as a Federal police force and attach the rest of the Border Guards to the armed forces may sound practicable but they would jeopardise the security of the Federal Republic's frontiers.

Maintaining a specific Border corps has proved of advantage in the past. The few border violations that have occurred – the last was in 1971 when GDR officers tried to abduct a member of the force at gunpoint – would probably have led to complications had the responsibility for protecting frontiers lain with the armed forces. The Border Guards still act as a buffer between the military blocs.

Because of this, it is unreasonable to declare the Border Guards a Federal police force and cannot be justified as a reply to the claim that it is a paramilitary organisation.

Concern that a military way of thinking may spread through the police force via the Border Guards – and over 2,500 men have joined the police force from the Corps – may be exaggerated but it is certainly not all that wide of the mark.

That is why the Border Guards should be given Genscher's attention as well as his care – despite the fact that it is Werner Kühlmann who voices this concern most conspicuously.

Eduard Neumaier

(Die Zeit, 23 March 1973)

Special anti-terrorist unit learns karate

Lower Saxony has started a six-month course of intensive training for policemen who will form a special group for fighting terrorist groups, anarchists and organised crime.

Richard Lehners, the Federal state's Minister of the Interior, said in Hanover that a standardised list of aims must be drawn up with the other Federal states so that these groups could be used in joint operations.

A central analysis department is therefore to be set up at Hiltrup police academy to deal with the completely varying courses of instruction given to these special groups, he stated.

Thirty of the sixty policemen who will belong to the special group in future have begun their course of training which has been adapted to the instruction given to officials of the Federal border guards before beginning special operations.

The training is far more wide-ranging than in the other Federal states, according to Heinrich Boge, Hanover's police chief. The volunteers began by increasing their knowledge of the law.

Psychological instruction has also been arranged to give the police information about questions of aggression and the formation of groups. The volunteers will also discuss the ideologies of terrorist and anarchist groups.

They will also be taught karate, combat shooting and rally-style car-driving. They must also be in a position to use radio and location-finding equipment and build up a radio network. Field study in prisons, banks, large factories and at airports will complete the theoretical side of their instruction.

Lower Saxony is to provide nine hundred thousand Marks to equip the special group up to 1975. The unit will have at its disposal twenty special rifles with telescopic sights and night-firing equipment each costing 27,000 Marks.

Fast cars and a helicopter will enable the unit to operate at short notice anywhere in the Federal state, Minister of the Interior Lehners stated that at least fifteen volunteers would be ready for service within ten months.

Bernd Lampe

(Die Welt, 16 March 1973)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Blast furnace causes a blast of indignation

Europe's largest blast furnace has been built by Thyssen Foundries (August Thyssen Hütte) in Marxloh, Duisburg, at a cost of 350 million Marks. It was taken into operation on 4 February this year. But after complaints were lodged about its effects on the environment it seemed as though the blast furnace might be closed down. A court in Düsseldorf has decreed that the noise emanating from the Thyssen plant is detrimental to the health of people living nearby. The board of Thyssen have given promises that they will reduce the noise nuisance from 65 to 55 decibels by a deadline of 15 May and by the end of July they will have soundproofed about twenty sources of din at the plant, so as to reduce the noise to the 35 decibels required by the Trades Supervisory Board.

August Thyssen Foundries is a giant in the steel industry with 35,000 workers, producing 11.5 million tons of steel a year and six million tons of other metals. Thyssen's 1971/72 turnover was 4,400 million Marks.

If its new blast furnace is to be taken out of service it will have lost its most important source of production from which 10,000 tons of crude iron should be flowing every day. But it would also be a model victory for the environmental protectionists who have sprung up in Duisburg, the heart of the Ruhr mining and steel producing district, and who are fighting tooth and nail against the damage to the environment that can be caused by industrial expansion with all its attendant noise, filth and stench.

With the threat of millions of Marks in losses in front of their eyes the chairman of Thyssen's board Hans-Günther Sohl, who is also President of the Industries Confederation (BDI), and the director of the Foundries Hermann Brandi went to see the President of the NRW government Hans-Otto Bäumer recently to discuss the threatened closure of the blast furnace.

The 1971/72 business year was the worst in the postwar history of Thyssen and the loss of this new plant would be another major blow. As for the people of Marxloh the closure of the plant would not only bring them the proverbial "blue skies over the Ruhr" but would also bring a large number of them unemployment.

Strangely the storm might not have blown up if the constructors had not provided the blast furnaces with a lightning conductor. One night in February there was a storm, and lightning struck the massive construction with its 38,000 tons of steel (as much as it takes to build four normal Rhine bridges).

The cosmic energy was conducted through the 120-metre-high steel framework down to the transformer station. There was a deafening hiss from the wind of the blast furnace and in the nearby Walsum power station the excessive pressure vents rattled like a roll of thunder.

The people living and sleeping just a couple of hundred yards away said it was like the War all over again, as they were awoken from their slumbers.

The monster was being worked up to its maximum output at this time, and as its productivity grew so did the displeasure of those living in the vicinity, many of them less fortunate people living in slummy conditions.

In the past they had at least been able to console themselves with the beautiful view across Schwelgempark with its open-air swimming pool and the Hamborn sports ground. Now when they look out of the grimy windows all they can see is this mass of steel.

For weeks their sleep was disturbed, their furniture and washing were soiled, their doors were rattled on their hinges and television pictures went skew-whiff. The prevailing westerly winds carried the fumes to the residential area.

Startled out of their sleep on a stormy night, disquieted by the demonic force of the great machinery, which on foggy days is shrouded in mist, the ordinary people of Marxloh decided to flex their muscles against the might of industry.

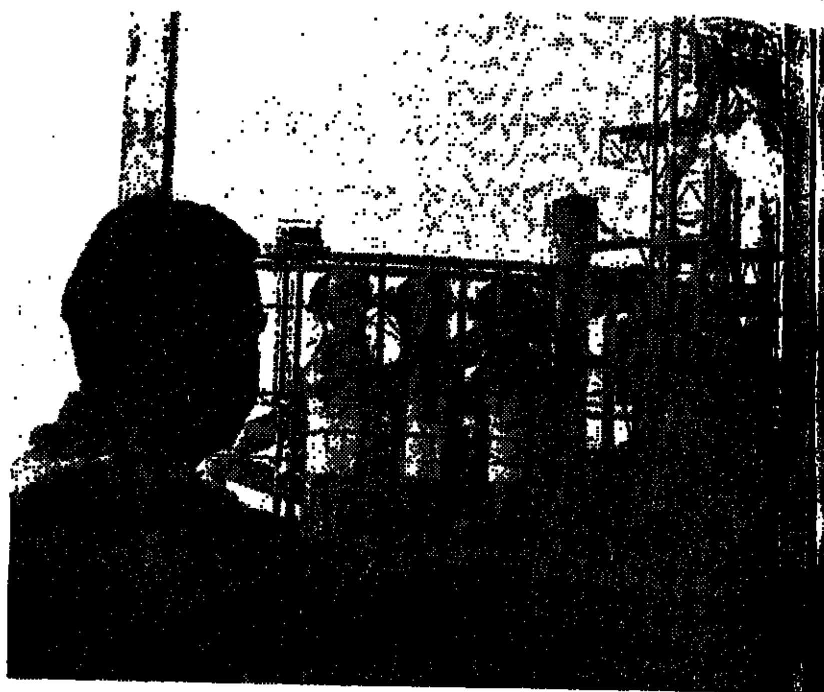
Despite the name this had nothing to do with Karl Marx. The revolution was led by August Schmidt – a quiet and thoughtful man who runs a home decorating business and his two friends Mr Maas and Mr Enzweiler. They set up a non-party citizens' initiative and sent out a petition, which in no time at all had collected more than 5,000 signatures.

A rather clumsy letter of protest was sent to the city planning department in Duisburg with the message "save Marxloh". Two hundred posters in a blazing red colour were exhibited in shops in the town.

Demands were made of Thyssen, but they were by and large moderate and showed a fair degree of understanding for complicated technical matters. Thyssen were asked to cut down the emissions of poisonous waste to the prescribed level within a certain period of time. In addition double-glazed windows and air-conditioning were to be built-in to the houses affected by the smoke at the expense of the Foundry.

Thyssen technical director Klaus Zimmermann and the head of their new-constructions department Volker von Branconi replied in a letter in which they stated that they were "unfortunately not in a position to comply with these wishes", which had already had to be refused to other people in a similar position and which would lead to intolerable financial burdens if all persons affected were to be given equal treatment.

But they renewed the promise they had already made to the trade supervisory office that they would do everything technologically possible to cut down the level of annoyance at present caused by the Marxloh blast furnace.


Thyssen's controversial blast furnace at Marxloh

Thyssen claim that they have already taken steps to cut down the pollution problem and have in fact been doing so since before the 4,200cc furnace was fired. Fifteen per cent of the building costs, a good fifty million Marks had been invested in ways of protecting the environment. In eighty separate parts of the plant soundproofing had been carried out.

But, as Branconi said, this is part of a new generation of blast furnaces – the only two other blast furnace of these dimensions are in Japan, and another is being built near Dunkirk – and it was not possible for the team of 200 specialists to master all the problems involved.

He also complained that many of the 300 firms supplying parts had been guilty of skimping.

When the blast furnaces were first fired it was discovered that the noise they emitted was 45 decibels, ten more than the prescribed maximum. Despite the filters incorporated in the furnace they emitted clouds of sinter, coke and ore dust and there was a stench from poisonous gases emitted.

Of course the general public has a right to be protected against such nuisances as quickly and as well as possible, but – and Thyssen stress this paradox – it will only be possible to cure the faults in the blast furnace when it is operating flat out again.

(Ph...

There have been accusations ... against Thyssen officials that th... conducting an experiment the con... of which are uncertain and the ... which will have to be paid by the ... public. Distrusting locals feel that ... are playing for time and hoping that ... ignore the problem it will just go ... Some even feel that the nuisance is ... a purpose for Thyssen is helping t... people away from Marxloh so t... giant company can build further ... blast furnaces.

Their fears have a basis th... Thyssen technicians cannot swee... with all their magic. It is so... politicians will have to deal wi... Thyssen Foundry is the biggest e... and most important taxpa... Duisburg. For this reason it has be... to inch its way towards living qu... and many of the houses have been ... up by the company.

This capitulation on the part o... town hall in the face of business ... which is by no means confi... Duisburg, and which is as usual ... by the fact that the company in ... creates employment and swells ... had led to a situation where peo... drifting away from their homes ... mining and steel towns. From 1... 1972 the numbers dwindled by ... In the same period 36,000 f... workers moved into the area.

In Marxloh, the people feel, the ...

Continued on page 7

Sort out your garbage call in Hamburg

Hannoversche Allgemeine

What to do with all the rubbish? This is a problem that concerns not only the producers of garbage when their dustbins are overflowing long before the dustmen are next due, but also local authorities who are responsible for the disposal of household waste.

Dumps are brimming over and as the avalanche of trash gains in size disposal units are proving to be insufficient as well as expensive. The ecologically important process of sorting valuable materials out of the piles of rubbish – for instance with the help of magnets – is time and money-consuming.

Hamburg's garbage disposal authorities are now planning a new money-saving method of retrieving valuable raw materials from rubbish at the garden gate so to speak. In certain new development areas apart from the regular dustbins there will be special containers available specifically for old papers, glass and metal waste.

Local government official Herbert Oppermann, head of Hamburg's city cleansing department, realises that this new scheme will demand a great deal of discipline on the part of housewives. For this reason he has called for backing from a team of psychologists and sociologists at Hamburg University and advice on "how we can get across to people and make them realise we are doing the right thing and something that is very necessary". He plans to circularise houses in Hamburg with this message in the very near future.

Herr Oppermann realises that the advantage of the conventional rubbish chutes in many Hamburg blocks of ... will be jeopardised if this scheme ... ground. And even the most willing ... in the scheme may be reluctant to ... to the eighth storey with his metal ... and old bottles on finding one o... special containers full.

So, he plans a financial incen... whereas provision of dustbins and ... disposal costs money the ... containers are to be provided ... charge, at least during the trial period.

Already a dummy-run has ... organised successfully in Hamb... certain schoolyards large contain... set up. Schoolchildren were ... bring old paper, wrappings and ... from home and deposit them ... private contractor removes the co... when they have been filled an... twenty Marks into the school fu...

Herr Oppermann said th... experiment is by and large a succ... feels that when children ask their ... if they can take old paper to th... bins instead of throwing it into ... can with the rest of the household ... they are taking the first step tow... good habit of sorting rubbish.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March ...)

■ BUSINESS

Erivan Karl Haub – shy retail-food king

...osef Neckermann is a well-known name in the Federal Republic, but ...n Karl Haub is far less famous. ...ertheless Haub, 40, who shuns ...blicity is a far bigger name than sixty ...ar-old Neckermann, who cannot get ...o much publicity, judging by the ...nover of their respective commercial ...terprises.

Haub, along with his mother Elisabeth, is proprietor of the Tengelmann-Kaiser's Group. Their organisation has 1,078 branches, wholesale markets, supermarkets and hypermarkets employing 22,000 people and this year turnover will be three milliard Marks (2,600 million in 1971/72).

Their interest largely centres on the retail sale of food in which their turnover is about three times as great as the Springer publishing concern's with *Bild* and *Hörzu*. Herr Haub reckons that his concern is the largest of its kind in Europe today.

It all began with a colonial stores in 1867. The firm's founder Wilhelm Schmitz ran a wholesale store in Mülheim/Ruhr, Schmitz-Scholl OHG-Kolonialwaren en gros & Seifenfabrikation.

In 1893 his sons Wilhelm and Karl opened the first shop in Düsseldorf the *Hamburger* Kaffee-Import Geschäft Emil Tengelmann. The name of the firm comes from a most loyal senior clerk. Councillor of Commerce Schmitz-Scholl did not want to be known as a grocer!

By the outbreak of World War I the concern already comprised 560 shops. In the Second World War about three-quarters of the firm's holdings were lost. It was the third-generation 'Tengelmann' Karl Erivan Schmitz-Scholl who built up the firm from the ruins.

When he died in 1969 he left his nephew Erivan Karl Haub, his only-sister's son 430 supermarkets and twelve wholesale markets with a turnover of 1,300 million Marks.

The new boss was not satisfied with this acquisition. In the golden month of May 1971 marriage made Haub the head of Kaiser's. His bride brought him as dowry Kaiser's Kaffee Geschäft AG, Viersen. This added 900 million Marks in turnover and 500 shops. Ninety per cent of Kaiser's share capital is today safely in the Tengelmann strongboxes.

Scarcely had the new group been formed before Haub was landing one coup after another.

- On 1 July 1971 Kaiser's bought up the regional food chain C.F. Beck GmbH & Co. KG, Düsseldorf with 28 shops and turnover of fifty million Marks.
- In the summer of last year he founded the Löwa Warenhandel GmbH, Vienna. A long-term tenancy contract was signed with the previous partners in Löwa.
- On 1 January this year the Tengelmann subsidiary Kaiser's took over four consumer markets and a supermarket belonging to Verbrauchermarkt Berlin KG Universal-Handels GmbH & Co. (Dr Jovy Group)
- On 1 March this year Tengelmann bought up SB Kauf GmbH & Co., Essen-Kray, involving 75 shops in a food chain "Wedi".
- On the same day 26 Accos food stores came into Tengelmann's possession.

Now this branch is wondering what Herr Haub's next move will be. He has become a king through Kaiser's with a colony of colonial stores.

(Wirtschaftswoche, 23 March 1973)


(Photo: Schmitz-Scholl Tengelmann)

Continued from page 6

...evelopment is happening. Before long ...e only people living there will be Turks ...d they will now know how to defend ...emselves against the encroachment of ...avy industry.

The threat of loss of employment is ...ften used against people living in these ...eas. For this reason the protesters have ...arted their citizen's initiative against the ...olluters and the idiosyncracies of the ...anners.

The confrontation looks like spreading. ...oliticians who have climbed on this ...olitical protest bandwagon have not ...ade themselves very popular.

For the moment the furnace is working ...t half cock. The black giant of Marxloh ...at present a whispering giant.

Dirk Bavendamm

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1973)

Home-movers surveyed

Tenants who removed last year mostly did so in order either to move into a larger apartment or to change to a home or apartment of their own.

These two reasons headed the list of explanations given for the change of address among tenants of six housing companies for which Nassauische Heimstätte acts as agent.

26.7 per cent of those questioned said they were moving to a larger flat, while 14.4 per cent had bought a house or apartment of their own. These figures, by no means representative, were recently published in Frankfurt.

The report further indicates that mobility is on the increase among tenants, a steady increase in the number of removals having occurred over the past three years. In 1970 4.4 per cent of the apartments for which the firm acts as agent changed hands; last year this figure was 5.2 per cent.

Larger apartments and home-ownership are not only the reasons most frequently given; they are also the reasons with the highest growth rates. In 1971 22.5 per cent of outgoing tenants were moving to somewhere larger; last year's figure was 26.7 per cent.

In 1971 12.5 per cent were moving into a home of their own; last year's figure was 14.4 per cent.

The third most frequent heading under which changes of tenancy were listed last year, accounting for 13.6 per cent of the total, was marriage, divorce or death.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1973)

Bonn blamed for price rises

The impression the public must have gained in recent weeks that rocketing prices are due to companies' striving for excessive profits is fallacious. A far more important source of trouble is the attitude towards prices adopted by government offices, according to an investigation carried out by the Federal Association of Employers Associations.

It studied the 6.5 per cent rise in the price index between December 1971 and December 1972 as it affected the cost of living in private homes. In this period the price of goods and services controlled by government offices went up by 8.9 per cent. Where companies were free to fix their own prices these rose by only 7.1 per cent. Rents on the free market were up by 5.6 per cent, State-controlled rents by 5.4 per cent.

Goods with freely adjusting prices were 4.7 per cent dearer last December, while the price of foodstuffs, which is fixed on a special scale, went up by 7.6 per cent.

The Association takes the attitude that the rise in the price of food is partly due to government interference in the natural state of the market.

(Die Welt, 21 March 1973)

Beer sales are booming

Statisticians have calculated that the average West German last year consumed 175 litres of alcoholic brews. To cater for thirsty citizens of the Federal Republic and many foreign visitors Hamburg's fair for gourmets and gastronomes, tipplers and ten-pint men InternorGa 73 is being held at the Hamburg Messe from 22 to 28 March.

By far the most popular drink in this country is beer, with an average of 145 litres downed in 1972. Wine is second with twenty litres per capita. Fair organisers state that for this reason beer is always at the top of the list of drinks on menus.

(Die Welt, 16 March 1973)

More goes up in smoke

Smoking increased in the Federal Republic in 1972 despite the rise in tobacco tax, according to the Federal Statistics Office. On average people (over 15) smoked 2,670 cigarettes, an increase of 0.6 per cent on 1971. The average cigar consumption of 65 in the year was a 2.4 per cent drop on the previous year.

Tobacco consumption increased considerably. Forty-six grams of pipe tobacco went up in smoke for every over-15-year-old in the country, an increase of 16.4 per cent. Roll-your-own types consumed 113 grams, a rise of five per cent.

Revenue on tobacco products was up by 1,200 million Marks in 1972, an increase of 9.3 per cent on the previous year. Total revenue on blue smoke was 13,900 million Marks. Of this about 92 per cent came from cigarettes, six from cigars and one each from shag and pipe tobacco.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 March 1973)

Britain is top foreign exhibitor in Hanover

Foreign participation in this year's Hanover Fair, from 26 April to 4 May, will be eighteen per cent greater than last year. According to the organisers there will be 5,700 direct exhibitors from 33 nations at this window on the world. The Fair will be opened by Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Hans Friderichs.

Foreigners will have about thirty per cent of the Fair to themselves, the highest proportion in its history. Top exhibitor from abroad is Britain with 237 exhibitors. This year as an EEC member Britain is sending 84 more firms than last year.

Exhibitors both at home and abroad are expecting a favourable climate for business and investment despite the recent currency upheavals.

For the first time there will be a delegation from the People's Republic of China in Hanover. The GDR is sending 35 direct exhibitors and a further fifteen will be represented. This is eighteen direct exhibitors fewer than last year.

The USSR will also be making its first major venture into the Hanover Trade Fair scene with fourteen direct exhibitors and a further five firms represented. Apart from manufacturers of heavy machinery the Soviet Union will be represented in the fields of precision mechanics, lenses, electronic items for home entertainment and consumer goods.

Other East Bloc visitors will be Poland with 25 concerns, Czechoslovakia (fourteen), Hungary (twelve), Rumania (eight) and Bulgaria (three).

The United States will have 22 fully-fledged exhibitors and 191 other American firms will be represented.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 March 1973)

New Bills for consumer protection

Recently Bonn has approved a number of measures for protection of the consumer or has at least resumed discussions of consumer-protection ideas. There was unanimous approval of an amendment to the civil code providing a better deal for the purchasers of land and housing.

In future the purchaser of a property must have the papers scrutinised by a notary. In the past signature of a legal form has been sufficient. The notary will make the purchaser aware of his responsibilities after purchase, such as immediate and deferred payments.

The Bill for the reform of food laws, which the previous Bundestag was unable to debate before dissolution, has been brought before the new parliament. The main points of this Bill provide for greater protection against possible damage to health from foreign matters introduced into foodstuffs, prohibition of the inclusion of medicaments normally requiring a prescription in proprietary cosmetics, tighter controls on foodstuffs and greater clarit and truth in advertising.

Infringements of food laws will no longer be criminal offences and the maximum penalty as a rule will be two years' imprisonment. But numerous provisions for fines will be introduced.

Another measure to be passed to the sub-committees was the amendment to the laws governing medicines. Cattle will only be injected with substances approved by the Health Ministry in future. This brings the law in the Federal Republic into line with other European countries.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 March 1973)

■ TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Eider Barrage keeps North Sea at bay

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

The Eider Barrage, the largest scheme of its kind in the country, was inaugurated on the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein on 20 March, a year ahead of schedule.

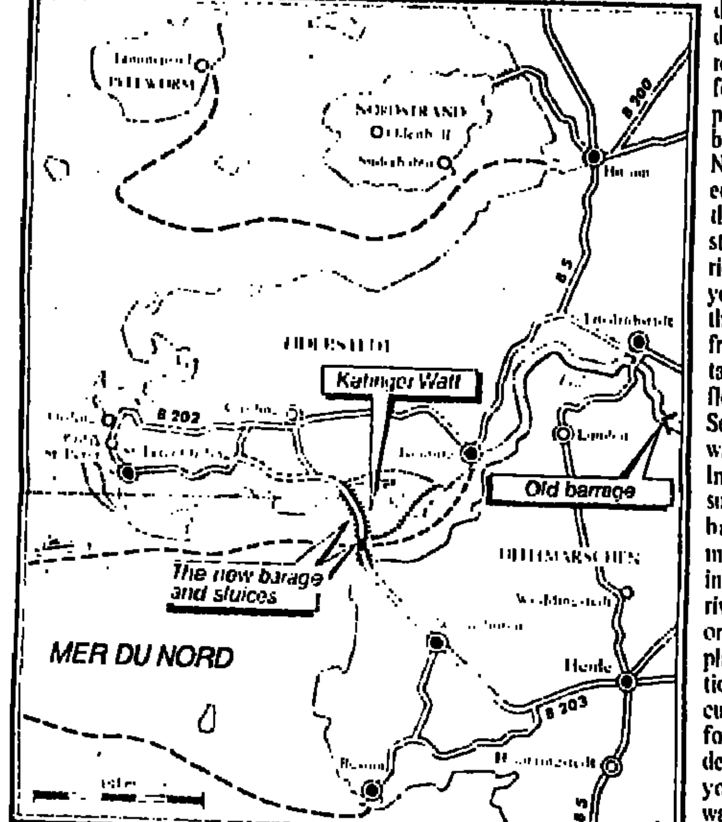
Built at a cost of 171.5 million Marks over a period of six years, the three-mile barrage and road link is designed to keep the North Sea at bay and prevent the recurrence of floods such as devastated much of the coastline in winter 1962.

It wends its way between the green dikes at either side of the estuary, linking two erstwhile enemies, the people of Dithmarschen to the south and the Frisians on Eiderstedt peninsula to the north.

The barrage between the Eider, the largest river in Schleswig-Holstein, and the North Sea ought at long last to bring to an end centuries of struggle against the ravages of the sea, in the past an unequal fight that ended in a fiasco within living memory.

The Eider estuary area includes 2,000 square kilometres of land naturally subject to flooding at high tide because it is below sea-level and the first dikes were built in the Middle Ages.

But the dikes were too low and could not be increased in height because the marshland would not carry the weight. Between the wars the dikes gave way in several places nearly every year and the decision to take drastic action was reached. In 1936 the forerunner of the present barrage was built. This, the Nordfeld Dam, proved a fiasco. It kept the North Sea storms at bay but serious floods recurred year by year because the Eider and water from its many tributaries was unable to flow into the North Sea fast enough when the need arose. In the lee of the dam substantial sandbanks speedily mounted up, impeding the passage of the river water along its original course. In places the cross-section of the river was cut to a tenth of its former width and depth. In summer you could suddenly walk across the dry bed of the Eider at points where it had previously been several metres deep.



The lower reaches of the Eider soon developed into a disconsolate sandy waste through which, in spring and when the water level was low, a tidal wave rolled ominously upstream.

Keeping time with the tide, this small natural wonder swept the area twice a day. This phenomenon is known to occur at the mouths of other rivers. The "backlash" of the Yangtse, for instance, reaches a height of eight metres, nearly 27 feet.

In the wake of the 1962 floods the entire system of coastal protection was reappraised. Schleswig-Holstein decided on a second drastic solution.

A new Eider barrage was to be built far further downstream than the Nordfeld dam, cutting off the entire estuary from the North Sea. The project was to cost little short of 180 million Marks, but it would make 120 million Marks worth of new dikes superfluous.

Enormous sluices were incorporated into the new barrage in order to ensure unhindered passage for flood, tidal and river water. The four sluices combine to allow 200 metres of river to continue business as usual, as it were, and between them the four sluices are four times the size of anything comparable elsewhere in the country.

When flood warnings are sounded the sluices are shut to stem the tide. If the estuary threatens to silt up they are also closed temporarily in order to allow sufficient river water to mount up to sweep the bed clear as soon as the sluices are reopened.

Construction work involved technological phenomena. An artificial island a quarter of a square kilometre (over 60 acres) in size had to be built to house the sluice gates. Previously a mile and a half of dike had been built to give protection from the tidal currents.

At one point along the embankment the road link passes through a 250-yard section of tunnel high above the water in order to ensure that motor traffic is not swept into the drink in stormy weather and steers clear of black ice in winter.

After six exciting years of construction work life will now return to normal on the west coast of Schleswig-Holstein, particularly in the picturesque town of Tönning a few miles behind the barrage.

In addition to fishing Tönning earns its living as a holiday resort. local hoteliers and shopkeepers were afraid lest the Eider Barrage put paid to this welcome source of income.

Now, however, the tide once more comes in and goes out from the harbour of Tönning and the danger of the landing high and dry would seem to have been dispelled.

Harald Steinert

(Handelsblatt, 20 March 1973)

The Eider Dam (Photo: ...)

(MAP: Heinz Stur

Unique pressurised dock tests Nato submarines at Kiel

A team of eleven labourers, two salaried employees, three mechanics and three engineers at Kiel naval arsenal work round the clock for fifty days a year.

Some 25 times a year submarines from this and other Nato countries are put through their paces for two days at a time in the only pressurised dock in Europe.

In order to ensure that they will be able to withstand the operational strain the unmanned vessels are subjected to the water pressure they would encounter at depths of 600 metres (110 fathoms) and more.

Until a few years ago submarine submersion and pressure trials took time and cost money. Suspended on floating cranes the subs were lowered to the required depths, usually in Norwegian waters.

Microphones and measuring equipment of various kinds registered leaks, deformation and other damage resulting from the pressure encountered.

The Kiel pressurised dock, the first and so far only one of its kind in Europe, was taken into service in 1967. This submarine test-bed cost sixteen million Marks.

Submarines have since regularly been put through their initial paces and come in for inspection at two- to three-year intervals. The service is made available to other Nato countries by the Federal Republic navy for between 16,000 and 20,000 Marks a time.

The dock's annual running costs amount to somewhere in the region of 130,000 Marks. Neutral Sweden has now joined the ranks of countries anxious to avail themselves of the service.

The pressurised container is 74 metres (243 feet) in overall length and mounted

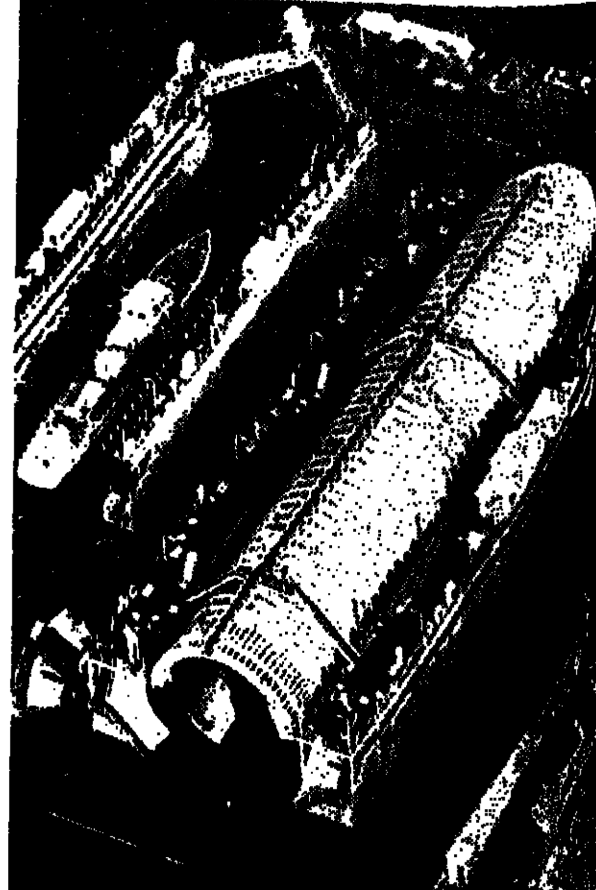
DIE WELT

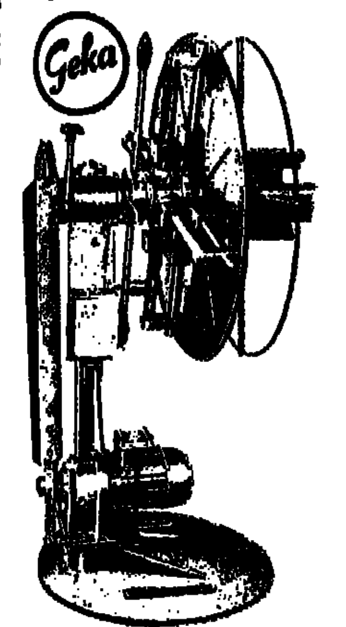
on a conventional floating dock. Once the dock has been lowered into the bay the container, which can accommodate vessels of up to sixty metres (200 feet) in length, is ready to receive its cargo.

The dock then surfaces and the container is pumped full of water – some 8,400 cubic metres (11,200 cubic yards). Pressure at various depths is simulated by pumping more and more water into the container. Maximum pressure obtainable is classified information, according to a naval spokesman. The submarine undergoing tests has to pass three procedures with flying colours. It is first subjected, with crew on board, to the pressure it would encounter at a depth of five to seven metres and is then, unmanned, lowered to a simulated depth of more than 200 metres (110 fathoms), the cruising depth customary in European waters.

(Die Welt, 21 March 1973)

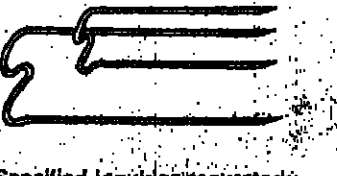
(Photo: dpa/freigeg. LASN Nr. 96-2555)

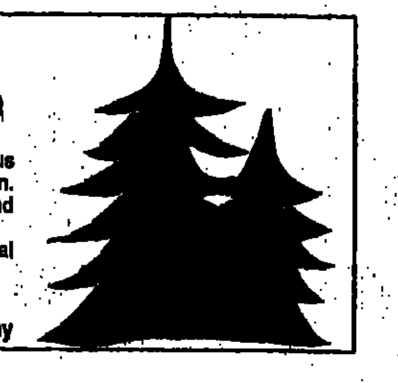












■ ART

Trivial pictures

For about the past one hundred years examples of trivial art have adorned the homes of workers, farmers and the petit bourgeois. Their motifs, profane and sacred, have attracted more and more admirers. Art manufacturers fought hard to get into the market and if successful did good business with "stags at bay" and "guardian angels". An exhibition arranged by Professor Wolfgang Brückner for Frankfurt's Historical Museum demonstrates that science too has now discovered a long neglected genre.




Brunftmorgen by M. Müller

(Photos: [illegible])

The fine luxury of the rich is gradually becoming common property so that a sense of beauty and serene domesticity are leaving the drawing room and rising to the attic or descending to the cellar, putting a stop to coarseness and ugliness," *Gartenlaube* enthused in 1874 in an article about chromolithography and oleography, two techniques that unleashed a broad range of pictures of previously unsuspected quality of print and colour.

Gartenlaube observed the development of these new methods of printing more closely than any other periodical. As an eminently popular family magazine it wanted to popularise contemporary art and pursued aims calculated to improve taste.

As one of the first illustrated magazines with high circulation and nationwide distribution, it regularly brought reproductions of artistic works, first as illustrations to articles, and then later as whole-page pull-out supplements. But what was meant to make art more popular in fact made it more trivial.

A prime example is the *Belling Stag* which *Gartenlaube* printed as an illustration to one of its articles in 1883. In 1899 it turned to the motif again for its art supplement. Both works, by well-known and recognised artists of the time, were considered art. Pictures of this type were shown in galleries and exhibitions as "salon genre".

The art manufacturers wanted to expand and they were under considerable pressure from their competitors. They were always on the search for motifs that would sell and quickly seized on the stag.

They offered stag paintings under the name *Mating Season Morning* or *September Morning* and served up the animals before backgrounds varying from forest clearings to Alpine landscapes.

One of the most important producers of popular wall-paintings, the Kamag firm of Fürth, still describe stags as one of the major sellers in their broad range of prints.

Stags have become symbolic for *kitsch* in all its forms. But the crowning glory is a woodcut combining the belling stag with the cross-bearing St Hubertus stag, the much sought after hunting scene and a motto: "How fine that in the throes of love Man does not bell like a stag."

Combining various motifs is symptomatic for the picture industry and so is adapting old work to whatever contemporary taste may demand though adhering to the old conception.

This is what happened to *Wedding Dream*. It is thought to have come originally from a theatre curtain painted by Hans Makart and since then it can be traced through the decades in the same form. Only items of fashion such as clothing or hairstyles change.

The subject was so well-known that even comic varieties could be sold. The putti bearing the wedding veil are replaced by Cupid manipulating the bridegroom as a puppet.

Alongside profane works there is the range of religious paintings which was and is no less popular. Here too "supreme art" has been trivialised. There are for instance paintings of the Last Supper "after Leonardo da Vinci".

Religious pictures frequently centre around the religious fashions of the times. One example is the *Veneration of the Heart of Jesus* which produced a flood of pictures.

But adapting paintings to fashion is less evident in religious works. Today Christ is still portrayed as he was in the past one hundred years with a beard, long hair and draped vestments.

The *Accompanying Angel* which saves children from the abyss and the dangers posed by a ramshackle bridge has been subject to fashion right up to the present age.

The Frankfurt printer May, whose firm still does a roaring trade today, began his career by printing pamphlets about the National Assembly of 1848 in his office next door to the Paulskirche.

But the picture industry could not develop further until the quick lithographic press was invented and introduced to the public at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1869. High quality colour oleographs were now available in large number.

Machinery of course had to be regularly expanded and modernised: The distribution network was just as important. Travelling salesmen were employed and contacts were established with Asia and South America. Some of them still exist today.

Only a few firms – those in a strong financial situation – were equal to the demands of expansion. They fought hard and tried to steal each other's staff and artists.

A competitor's motif would be blatantly copied if it had proved successful and was brought on to the market with minor adjustments. It was sufficient to omit a few disciples in a picture of Jesus Christ in order to get past the Berne Convention concluded in 1886 to protect all artistic and literary works.

The firms employed a good deal of ingenuity and capital to bring up-to-date and potentially best-selling pictures on to the market more quickly than their competitors.

During the Papal elections of 1903 and 1914 for instance the Dresden printer May was so far advanced in his preparations that he only needed to add the new Pope's head after the result was announced and printing could begin. Takeovers and mergers were the outcome of this harsh competition. The struggle did not end until midway through the First World War when the two dominant firms May of Dresden and May of Frankfurt merged. Despite the similarity of name there had been no pr[illegible] contact between the two firms an[illegible] two printers were not related.

Picture manufacturers were no[illegible] uncompromising where their prod[illegible] were concerned. They had no ar[illegible] ambitions, sales were the only cri[illegible] The names of the artists were relat[illegible] unimportant, they were at most a t[illegible] mark.

Artists grew accustomed to [illegible] methods. Hans Zatzka, a Viennese pa[illegible]



Des Kindes Schutzengel by O. Voelk[illegible]

who achieved great success with [illegible] *Dream of Love* and similar subj[illegible] always signed his creations Zat[illegible] following the contemporary love for things Italian.

And why not? When selling the [illegible] design, the painter agreed to sacrifice [illegible] artistic rights. Manufacturers could [illegible] it at will or combine it with other mo[illegible]

Wall-paintings do not only reveal [illegible] fact that, though it may adapt [illegible] contemporary fashions, public [illegible] remains largely the same. Chang[illegible] living conditions also become eviden[illegible]

Turning to pictures for decora[illegible] reveals the increasing affluence [illegible] working-class and bourgeois families.

The bedroom picture correspo[illegible] the division of rooms in [illegible] households into bedroom and [illegible] room. The bedroom served as a [illegible] symbol while the living room had a [illegible] functional character.

Bedrooms therefore contained [illegible] pictures with religious or profane [illegible] depending on the family's point [illegible] Profane subjects such as *Dream* [illegible] or *Elfin Dance* sold successfully [illegible] workers in the Ruhr.

People with higher incomes [illegible] living room from the kitchen [illegible] gaining a parlour. Every sofa now [illegible] a sofa picture above it, though this [illegible]

Continued on page 11



Liebeszauber by Clementz

■ ROUND THE ARTS

Harlis – Robert van Ackeren's second film

Frankfurter Rundschau

Harlis is the second film by Robert van Ackeren after his *Blondie's Number One*, a story with a critical tone about a foreign woman who is threatened with deportation and plans to avoid being expelled by marrying a German – anyone will do. She gets pushed around the underground subculture in her search for a husband.

Harlis is incredible proof of what a professional van Ackeren is, and just how much of a danger it can be when a director is all out to show the business that he is a professional.

The film is about two lesbian girls, revue dancers Harlis (Mascha Rabben) and Pera (Gabi Larifari). A young man breaks into their relationship. His intervention brings in its wake a series of major and minor dramas, which frequently cannot escape being comical.

The film is very artistic and it plays with its artificiality. The angular puppet-like faces of the girls, their poses and mannerisms, the interior of the flats are unable to hide the fact that this film shows a stereotype of pictures and stories that have been seen so often and uses music (Gustav Mahler!) that is pregnant with feeling and which gives the impression of being a weeny bit kitschy.

It is a stereotype which, at least, does *not pretend* to be original. Van Ackeren also denies that this film is a quotation, which is true enough.

However artisticky the glittering world of these young people may appear their basic need for affection and companionship makes them normal with a capital N.

To van Ackeren's credit he does not take an exotic milieu (created by himself) so as to entertain a most unexotic audience, but simply reflects in this milieu what is "normal" and bourgeois.

In *Harlis* bourgeois reality is taken as the other side of the coin, represented by the beautiful butcher, Heidy Bohlen – an apparently crazy role, although in the end it appears more "realistic", and at the end more imaginary that the others. From the start it is more artistic.

Heidy Bohlen carries off this role and in scenes in which she appears van Ackeren always manages to make a kind of horror effect.

Harlis develops all in all the atmosphere of a horrific fairytale, a black idyll, with the faces of the women flickering on to the screen oversized and schematic in profile, looking out at the audience in a hypnotic trance. Confused princesses, seeming as if they are in the wrong role, not really knowing what they are doing and what is happening to them.

That they resolve their problems in an almost self-evident manner by indulging in bisexual relations with the melancholy prince (Ulli Lommel) is in fact once again a very realistic dénouement, but comes outside bourgeois norms. This did not prevent the film appraisal centre in Wiesbaden giving *Harlis* the top "highly recommended" rating *besonders wertvoll*.

A bold judgment and in justification of it they make a statement that a newspaper film critic would be incapable of achieving: "The reductions of reality are recognisable as simplified and normatively arranged designs for existence in which life is lived clearly and spectacularly according to the yardsticks of clearly definable motivations, values and emotions which for this reason are valuable as compensation for complex experiencing of reality."

Van Ackeren calls *Harlis* a "larmoyante Komödie". The film fails to concretise clearly its criticism of certain norms of behaviour of the individual and his social background.

The characters are defined almost entirely by their sexual relationships and longings or aversions. It is no wonder that the Black Prince of this fairytale, the grim brother of the ephebic Ulli Lommel who breaks up the girls' relationship leaves behind the greatest impression. Particularly as the part is played by Rolf Zacher, who uses sparse means to draw a person who cannot find his true place either in so-called real life nor in the imaginary world endowed with a touch of the fashions of the twenties (which is a world of created illusions). He creates confusion and in the end brings death by a misunderstanding. Zacker's acting of the part of an outcast, a wounded man, almost takes himself outside the realms of this film. It is not comic and not lachrymose – he is obstinately and massively there. Robert van Ackeren is taking his methods of film-making to the extremes with such a character and almost going beyond his own capabilities. He casually, but with calculation, makes comical cinema. And from the start it is clear that he is not pandering to commercial interests.

Helmut Schmitz

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 March 1973)



(Photo: Constantin)

Continued from page 10

had already existed in country houses which had their own parlour.

Today's room arrangements with more walls taken up by shelves and cupboards than there are empty spaces demanded small-scale or vertical pictures. A new room, the nursery, provided additional space for wall decoration and served as the home for child and animal motifs.

No accurate sales figures are available for this branch. Many firms tend to hush up their dealings and others also work in adjacent branches of the trade, producing such wares as calendars.

In a monograph he published in 1971 under the title *Wall Decorations of the Lower Classes* Heinz Schilling estimated that firms in this industry sold between 140,000 and three million Marks of pictures in 1968. He reckoned that the turnover for all firms in the trade reached almost three hundred million Marks.

Mail-order firms and department stores are unwilling for anyone to inspect their books. Kaufhof merely state that wall paintings made up fifteen per cent of the turnover in gift articles.

Whereas Kaufhof refused to provide any figures, the Otto Versand mail-order firm stated that it sold 450,000 Marks worth of wall paintings during the period covered by its autumn and winter catalogue of 1969–70.

Wall picture production is not so concentrated today as it was before the war. But the one-time leading firm in the branch still holds an important position.

After the Second World War there were once again two firms by the name of May in Germany. One of them became the State-owned Maecenas Art Publishers in Dresden and the other retained its old name of Art House May Limited (abbreviated to Kamag) and started up business in Fürth, Bavaria.

In 1959 Kamag of Fürth bought the extensive range of pictures which survived the War in Dresden. But the prototypes used as the means of production remained in Saxony.

The once-popular motifs are still produced today but most of them are sent abroad. This country's market has developed in a new direction. It was the gallery-owners that blazed the trail. The picture producers followed.

Homes gradually became more modern and the synthetic materials used introduced more colour to them. Lithographs by contemporary artists were considered appropriate decoration. They are often bought to fit the general colour scheme of a room.

The picture manufacturers once again demonstrated their infallible instinct, recognised the way things were developing and exploited this in their own way.

Many people were attracted to prints of Franz Marc's *Blue Horses* and other works by the same artist. The picture industry recognised the trend and latched on to it.

Painters were commissioned to paint animals the "wrong" colour and copy Marc's style. Suddenly there was a surfeit of blue animals in the range of trivial pictures. Who now would like to swear that a painter like Vasarely or Hundertwasser will not meet the same fate?

Klaus Viedebantt

(Zeitmagazin, 23 March 1973)



(Photo: dpa)

Max Reger born 100 years ago

Max Reger was born on 19 March 1873 in Bavaria. He was the son of a village schoolmaster and organist. Considering his short life of only 43 years he was not only the most prolific and fruitful of composers of the past century, but also an outstanding, objective maestro of tonal art.

Between 1907 and his death in 1916 he taught without interruption at the Leipzig Conservatory, analysed the works of his audience, his contemporaries, without displeasure and did not consider himself a cut above the rest.

His most frequent question in Bavarian dialect was "D'you understand? " Sometimes this might have been said with genuine concern and on others with irony.

Unfortunately his fellow countrymen did *not* understand his works. Following successful concert tours with his piano compositions in Russia, Spain, Holland and Sweden Reger reported to his friend and patron Karl Straube the lack of success of an evening of his music in Leipzig in 1909:

Expenses of running concert 300 Marks,
Advance sales 45 Marks,
Sales on the night 4 Marks,
Deficit 251 Marks.

Max Reger, an honorary doctor of three universities, in his time a university director of music and court head of music was ceaselessly and tirelessly on tour.

As a composer he came between two ages. He rounded off German Romanticism (Romantic Suite for Orchestra, 1912) and at the same time served in the revival of Classicism, his most played works today being the Hiller and Mozart variations.

Alfred Baresel

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 March 1973)

Faust collection

About 11,500 items are at present included in the collection dedicated to Goethe's *Faust* at the Research and Remembrance Centre for German Classical Literature in Weimar. The collection includes programmes, photos and posters for *Faust* productions as well as drawings, paintings, notes, postcards, tin models and the like depicting scenes from Goethe's plays *Faust I* and *II*, and miniature copies of the play.

The heart of the collection is translations of the play into no less then 55 languages. Apart from the well-known translations into European languages there are versions in Ancient Greek, Bengali, Esperanto, West Frisian, Yiddish, Korean, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Welsh. The basis for this extensive library was formed by a high-school pupil from Leipzig in 1892.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 February 1973)

■ MEDICINE

Sleepless nights aid depression patients

It seemed to be a complete coincidence when a scientist at the beginning of the fifties found that a night without sleep would lead to considerable improvement in the condition of patients with endogenic depressions.

Since then doctors have gained a good deal of experience in depriving similar patients of sleep. The outcome is that considerable successes have been achieved with this treatment.

Professor Walter Schulte, head of Tübingen University Neurological Hospital until his death recently, first stumbled across this fact and then conducted thorough research into the connections between endogenic depressions and a night without sleep.

He reported in an article now published that a teacher was suddenly cured of his severe melancholy after cycling through the night. He then treated a woman teacher who was not equal to the demands of the school-leaving examination during her periods of melancholy. When he forced her to spend a night awake, she no longer found any difficulty.

Professor Schulte also told of a doctor who had undergone extensive treatment with anti-depressives and electric shock therapy. The only way he could summon up enough strength for his medical duties was by staying awake for a whole night beforehand.

His most astonishing experience was with a patient who suffered severe melancholy and also had suicidal tendancies. The patient had an appointment with Professor Schulte at eight o'clock in the morning and when he came he was completely fresh and balanced.

His explanation was that in order to reach the hospital in time he had got up at four o'clock in the morning. But he was so nervous beforehand because of the treatment he was to receive that he had been unable to sleep.

Professor Schulte also recorded statements illustrating the differences between melancholy and wakeful conditions. One of his woman patients once told him during a state of depression that life was no longer worth living, that she had no confidence in herself and the future seemed black.

After staying awake all night she was a different woman. "Everything's changed," she reported. "I feel stronger, calmer and more composed. I see colours differently. I suddenly noticed about four o'clock that everything improved within a matter of minutes."

But Professor Schulte's report also contains the warning that this treatment will only prove successful on patients with severe states of melancholy and not with the more widespread moods of depression prompted by mental strain. Depriving a patient of sleep would only worsen this condition.

Professor Schulte also makes a further reservation. Where some depressive patients are concerned, the treatment only proves successful for half the following day. In some cases depression does not return for 24 hours and in others this period of relief may be longer. But some patients were completely cured of their melancholy by depriving them of sleep for only one night.

Experience has shown that outpatients treatment can be repeated until the desired effect is achieved. Professor Schulte believes this is due to the fact that the symptoms are based on a day and night rhythm which can be successfully interrupted by sleeplessness.

Psychiatrists are only just beginning to investigate this phenomenon today. Future research in this field may reveal the causes of serious depression and provide a good basis for treatment.

Wolfgang Bartsch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 march 1973)

Lung cancer alarm

Professor Gustav Adolf Martini, head of Marburg University Hospital, has described the increase of lung cancer among heavy male smokers in the prime of life as particularly alarming.

Cautious estimates suggest that some one and a half million of the total 26 million males in the Federal Republic will eventually die of lung cancer.

But most cases of cancer can be cured today if diagnosis is early enough. As many as 98 per cent of skin cancer cases can already be cured.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 March 1973)

Inadequate number of anaesthetists

More than three thousand anaesthetists are needed in the Federal Republic's hospitals but there is a shortage of at least two thousand. Two in every three anaesthetists posts are vacant at present. Things are worse where their assistants are concerned — only one in four of these positions is filled.

If anaesthetists were also to be employed in casualty wards — an eventuality for which they are particularly suited and which the latest medical findings suggest is desirable — and if they were to be granted the forty-hour week which most people work, hospitals in the Federal Republic would need as many as six thousand specialists in this branch of medicine.

Reappointing anaesthetists who have left the profession or at least employing them on a part-time basis would attract less than two thousand of them back to the hospitals.

The only reason there is no emergency, as there is at present where nursing staff is concerned, is that the few available anaesthetists are forced to work long hours and surgeons rely on the supervision of nursing sisters who have been trained in this field.

This situation is not ideal and the courts are gradually beginning to consider the theoretically possible and desirable circumstances when reaching a verdict on hospital cases.

They are tending to demand that an anaesthetist should be present at all operations though this condition will not be met throughout the country until the staff situation improves and new blood can be attracted into the profession.

Anaesthetists and representatives of the Southwest German Medical Association recently met the press in Stuttgart to outline their demands. One of their wishes was for anaesthesia to be stud[ied] as part of a general course of medicine.

The medical service should also al[ter] the practice of appointing teams [of] anaesthetists who could help out [in] country hospitals on operation days, [it] suggested.

Hospitals specialising in surgery m[ust] also be set up, they demanded, a[nd] finally general practitioners with spec[ia]list knowledge of anaesthesia co[uld] attend operations at country hospitals.

If steps are not taken in the near futu[re] surgeons might refuse to operate un[less] an anaesthetist is in attendance, espec[ially] in view of recent court rulings.

Wolfgang-Dietrich Zöller

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1973)

Anti-fear programme

Patients may learn to over[come] exaggerated states of fear in fu[ture] instead of having to rely exclusively [on] the prescription of drugs or long period psychotherapy.

This is the aim of a research team f[rom] Munich University's department [of] psychology comprising doctors, psych[olo]gists and one engineer.

Patients will be told how to count[er] and avoid fear. Systematic observatio[n of] patients' behaviour, psychological t[ests] and psychological measurements [are] planned in order to record [the] characteristic features involved in [the] origins and treatment of fear. [The] Volkswagen Foundation has finance[d the] special computer system required fo[r the] project.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1973)

Thousands of scientists are involved in research into healthy eating habits, the correct forms of leisure-time activity and the health aspects of housing and accommodation, but only a handful of experts bother about a person's work surroundings.

The influence of the place of work on a person's mental and physical health is just as great however, as most people spend almost one third of their life working.

Some three hundred researchers, factory doctors, industrial managers and trade unionists met in Essen recently to help labour science achieve its breakthrough.

Delegates paid special attention to a speech by Professor Alexander Kirn, a labour physiologist from Stuttgart who works for the Bosch group's medical

300 attend Essen 'labour science' conference

service. Professor Kirn has for many years investigated the connections between performance and physical constitution.

He has largely ignored the traditional theory of "types" and refuses to classify people according to whether they are "athletic", "leptosome" or "pyknic". Instead he classifies workers according to their performance and believes that there are three main groups.

First of all there are those who are susceptible to rhythm. One person in five, irrespective of sex, belongs to this group. Their most striking characteristics are induced by their thyroid gland and they tend to be over-active.

Their performance always approaches the upper limits of the norm and they also have a particular rhythm of their own. Professor Kirn claims that these persons are not suited for any jobs involving assembly lines, shift working, heat or noise.

Those factors can disturb the workers' rhythm to such an extent that their performance flags, leading to failure and, in the most serious cases, damage to health.

Then there are those persons who are over-sensitive to heat. Examinations of more than twenty thousand workers reveal that about one European in ten must be included in this group.

But the largest group, Professor Kirn claims, is made up of those workers with weak connective tissue. There is a sexual discrepancy in this group — 33 per cent of women workers but only 27 per [cent] of males belong to this category.

They are susceptible to varicose [veins], haemorrhoids, ligament trouble [and] tenosynovitis as well as various [com]plaints affecting the shoulder, el[bow,] lower arm or hands.

Professor Kirn believes that it [is] especially important to organise the [place] of work in a physiologically correct [way] as far as this latter group is concern[ed]. The correct distance between [the] worker's eyes and the object upon wh[ich] he is working must be found, he m[ust] have sufficient space for his work a[nd] enough room for his feet and knees.

Many of the complaints suffered b[y] these persons with weak connective tis[sue] can be traced back to strain on the [legs] and can be alleviated merely by provid[ing] an adjustable foot-rest.

Professor Kirn attacked machin[e] manufacturers for neglecting element[ary]

research into this field. "It is [not] uncommon to find presses built in such [a] way that workers cannot sit or stand [at] them in a natural position," he stated. [He] blamed this on the fact that few designers or constructors know anything about physiology.

"Health measures do not begin in the doctor's surgery but on the designer's drawing board," he commented. "This has nothing to do with woebegone labour medicine or with brightening up a person's place of work. As long as the findings of labour science are not put into effect, no more than lip service will be paid to the demand for the right man for the right job."

Lajos Schöne

(Die Welt, 17 March 1973)

■ EDUCATION

Hamburg legislation gives pupils a share in school decision-making

Hamburg's House of Burgesses has passed a new law governing school administration that is bound to prompt lively discussion among education ministers in the other Federal states.

Education Senator Hans Apel states that the law, sponsored by the Social Democrats and Free Democrats in the city and violently opposed by the Christian Democrat Opposition, officially recognises pupils as an equal party in schools for the first time in the history of German education.

The various provisions of the law do indeed appear as revolutionary as many members of the House of Burgesses claim. Senior pupils will in future be given a say in the appointment of headmasters for instance.

Under the new law the final decision on the appointment of a headmaster — elected for ten years after a two-year trial period — will be taken by a "school conference" composed of equal groups of teachers, parents and pupils over fourteen.

Each of the three groups will nominate three to five delegates to the conference, depending on the size of the school. The conference will also take decisions on other important issues such as what the school's money is to be spent on, whether the school is to take part in educational experiments and on the organisation of lessons and breaks.

Other unusual innovations include a pupils council composed of the elected representatives of the various classes which will be able to give its opinion on grading. Parents of children who are not yet of school age will also be given a place on parent committees. The law is due to come into effect on 1 August.

The Christian Democrat Opposition has passionately opposed the law for the past two years, claiming that it does not result in more rights and privileges for teachers, parents and pupils.

CDU education expert Volker Ruhe stated that it was a dubious contribution to the democratisation of education and did no more than establish a sort of collateral government at each of the 370 schools in the city.

The proposal that pupils should be able to exert some influence on the appointment of headmasters also drew protests from SPD ranks. Former mayor Herbert Weichmann claimed that this put too great a burden on the shoulders of senior pupils.

Participation in decision-making demands experience and a certain intellectual maturity, he stated, and this was not present in thirteen and fourteen-year-olds. "During my schooldays I would have appointed a scoutmaster type as my headmaster had I been allowed," he added.

Weichmann and three other members of the Social and Free Democrats walked out before the decisive vote was taken. But there was still a clear majority of 64 to 38 in favour of the Bill.

Education Senator Apel stated that he considered the Hamburg legislation correct and a prototype for the future. "This law creates institutions which are inapplicable in practice and encourage abuse," Volker Ruhe counters.

Teachers too disagree on the benefits of the new law though the general tenor is one of opposition. Headmasters affiliated to the Education and Science Trade Union claimed that the highly questionable form and powers and the school conference could lead to undesirable consequences. The broad approval hoped for by the Senate has not materialised despite more than one hundred information evenings since 1971.

Thomas Wolgast

(Münchner Merkur, 17 March 1973)

Advanced degree course in journalism at Munich

Newspaper editors will soon be able to flaunt a master of arts degree in journalism under a scheme operated by the School of Journalism in conjunction with Munich University's department of journalism.

The new generation of editors will begin their courses on 1 October. For four years they will study in practice the function of newspapers, radio and television at the Munich School of Journalism and study the theoretical side of the mass media at the university.

"Up to now the Federal Republic has lagged behind the rest of the world in training journalists," Jürgen Frohner, the School's head, comments. "That is also true of two other German-speaking countries – Austria and Switzerland."

Together with Dr Wolfgang Langenbucher of Munich University's department of journalism, he told the Press Council that the time for making plans was over, it was now time to make a start.

The final decision was taken after a survey among 166 students applying for courses at the School of Journalism. More than 75 per cent called for more thorough training even though this would delay their start in the profession.

The first intake consists of fifteen applicants. Their professors will pay special attention to them and record their experiences of the experiment as courses progress.

The first M.A.'s in journalism will be able to join editorial staff in the autumn of 1977. The trainee period otherwise demanded will be allowed to lapse.

Apart from practical and theoretical journalism the syllabus will include a basic course in sociology, psychology or education plus a subject of the student's choice.

The School of Journalism expects that by training future journalists to degree standard they will improve the profession's image. But they agree that giving a student academic training will not necessarily make him any better a journalist.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 March 1973)

■ OUR WORLD

An executive's wife is becoming more and more important

DIE ZEIT

Managers' wives have become an important talking point. Sociologists are interested in them, and in society gossip they feature considerably. Wives are an important aspect of the basics of personnel policy.

In America any number of surveys have shown that a firm that spends a lot of time and money to groom a young man for a high executive position must take into consideration the man's wife. On the other hand there is a trend for the wives of executives to get to know about their husband's work and to take a lively interest in it.

Helga Stodter, a retired member of the diplomatic service and herself the wife of a business executive, has undertaken a survey of the situation in the Federal Republic. She said: "It is obvious that there is a relationship between on the one hand the way an executive's wife conducts herself and the attitude she adopts to his work and his job potential on the other."

Helga Stödter talks of "the triangle of relationships that exists between management, the executive and his wife which have a direct and indirect influence."

She complains that in America organisations take no consideration of the personal qualities of the wife. The wife is regarded solely in the light of the advantages or disadvantages she could bring to the firm. The importance she has for her husband is given little consideration by personnel heads, although in the last resort this could be of vital importance for the man concerned.

Helga Stodter interviewed 226 organisations in this country and found that only some fifty per cent had taken into consideration a manager's wife. Some interesting observations can be made from this. For instance the wife of a sales executive is considered more important that the wife of the director of a financial institution.

A manager's wife is expected to have an attractive appearance. Only among young couples did management expect the young wife to get to know about her husband's business affairs so that she could join in conversations. It was the general view that a pleasure in the job, health and success at work were basically related to the home situation and that it was an executive's wife's duty to entertain at the home and to accompany her husband on business trips and be with him at special events. Helga Stödter pleads for the view that wives should be paid for the duties she performs on behalf of the firm. Management retorts that payment is included in the husband's salary. Wives who are executives have given personnel managers in this country something to think about. Hans Friedrichs, head of the executives association in this country, had "no comment" to make on this question. He pointed out, however that the European Association for Personnel Management had selected for its 1973 congress for the first time the theme "The manager's wife".

Many major firms, IBM and Siemens for instance, report that they select their executives from within the organisation. The question of the wife then falls into the category of the firm's general attitudes, for the firm's management will have had occasion to meet the wife at various events at which the husband has taken part. The head of a large real estate firm in this country said: "This problem is not so important in this country as it is in the United States."

Among personnel advisers, who often have more modern ideas than personnel managers, the view is held that the inclusion of an executive's wife in calculations concerning the advantage she is to the executive himself can also be a useful consideration for the wellbeing of the firm. She attracts business associates the more she understands the matters at stake.

The first steps are being taken. The Otto mail order house tries to appeal to the family as well in its house publication. Out of twenty personnel heads from wellknown firms only the wine house of Pieroth was prepared to say clearly: "We always interview the wives of staff members so that we can learn a little of the family background, which can be important for the future operations of our firm."

The personnel head of a firm in the steel industry invites the wife of an applicant to come for a chat. He said: "Management did not consider the wife particularly when interviewing for employment or when considering promoting one of our staff. I always regretted this but that is the way things were run."

He continued discussing his experiences with executive personnel: "I could sense trouble whenever an executive's wife appeared to be domineering, tougher than her husband, or in cases where she would try to achieve her ambitions via her husband. That does not mean to say that we don't employ people in these cases. We try to introduce balances when we can see that in certain situations too much emphasis is being given in one sphere."

There is no doubt that in this country executives hoping to make a career to the top in industry must think about the woman they have as a wife in furthering their ambitions.

(Die Zeit, 16 March 1973)



Telephone for the blind and deaf

Hanover's centre for the deaf-and-blind has been equipped with a unique communication system for people who can neither hear nor see. Instead of the usual telephone sets, devices called braillophones are connected to a PABX, enabling children and adults living at the centre to 'telephone' each other. They call one another by means of a conventional rotary dial. A special pocket receiver, which can be reached anywhere by radio signals, starts vibrating and lets the called party know that there is a caller on the line. When the 'call' starts, one of the parties types his message on the keyboard of his braillophone, and the other party receives a narrow strip of tape containing braille characters, which he then reads with his fingers on his own set. Eventually it will be possible to make calls via the public telephone network and contact deaf-and-blind people long distance.

(Photo: Siemens)

Carl Duisberg Society switches emphasis

The Carl Duisberg Society, one of the largest private organisations involved in development aid policy in this country, plans to offer industry a better service and greater "market fairness" in its future programme.

At present the Society places most emphasis on taking care of foreign grantholders and further-training students in the Federal Republic. In future it will send more young Germans abroad to study market conditions and mentality.

The new programme attaches particular importance to Britain as smaller firms now show interest in selling there as a result of British entry to the Common Market.

To give these firms a chance of acquainting themselves with the British market and making direct contacts with their British partners, the Duisberg Society is arranging joint seminars in Britain with a British school of management during the course of the year.

Programmes are also being arranged for young German managers and specialists to visit the United States, France and Japan.

In 1972 the Duisberg Society took care of nine thousand foreign students in the Federal Republic, eight thousand of them from developing nations and one thousand from industrial countries.

Thirty million Marks were spent on this service, 99 per cent from public funds, the rest from membership fees and donations. The firms training these foreign students contributed a further forty million Marks.

Apart from its headquarters in Cologne, the Duisberg Society has eleven Federal state offices and another 110 branches throughout the Federal Republic. It employs over 1,100 staff, nine hundred of them part time.

Wolfgang Hohmeyer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 February 1973)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Diplomatic offenders

Bonn diplomats were guilty of r than 6,000 infringements of t traffic regulations, according t statement made by Bonn police.

Diplomats and personnel attached embassies were issued with 737 writ traffic regulation infringements, m for crossing red lights.

More than 4,000 offences were parking and more than 1,000 c involved diplomats who were dri without adequate insurance cover.

Because of their diplomatic immu all the cases against diplomats wi dropped.

(Die Welt, 19 March 1

Hardy nudes

Thirty-eight naked men stormed newly opened mens shop in M after the shop's owner, Konrad Wild put an advertisement in a local paper he would fit out from top to toe the f five males who appeared at the shop on opening day naked.

The management were compl overwhelmed by the arrival of the students. The unlucky ones were g socks and trousers to repay them for hardiness.

The first lucky ones had spent the hours of the morning in the bitter c sleeping bags waiting for the shop to

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 20 March

Engine-driver-esses

Women are shortly to be taken engine drivers by the Bundes according to a statement made by he personnel Werner Gunkel, at Bundes headquarters in Saarbrücken.

As from 1 October the working w to be reduced from 42 to 40 hours will mean that the Bundesbahn will to recruit 15,600 more footplate men

Werner Gunkel said: "The shortage has meant that we have to our arms to women."

(Die Welt, 23 March 1

Happy pigs

Sows that are kept in light, airy breed better than pigs kept in under dark, cheerless sties, according to re veterinary researches.

The agricultural department at C feld, Westphalia-Lippe, issued the re at a recent pig-keepers meeting.

Sows are also happier if they are k close to where a boar is stalled.

Furthermore, the scientists mai sows in clean, airy sties are better ab cope with the inconvenience of pregna

For the two or three weeks before litters in a single stall a pig should be to take exercise.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 March 197

Toilet lessons

A Witzenhausen paper manufactur has come up with the idea producing a course of English printed toilet paper. Each roll will have 26 lis lessons printed on the sheets, and so th in a large family members can keep with the course the 26 lessons will appea eight times per roll.

(Bremer Nachrichten, 17 March 197

■ SPORT

Hans Kindermann gets to heart of soccer graft

"The bullet with your name on it is already in the barrel," a poison pen warned Stuttgart magistrate Hans Kindermann more than a year ago. Murder threats and vilification of one kind and another have been the lot of the fifty-year-old chief investigator of the Federal Republic's Football Association (DFB) ever since the avalanche of Federal league bribery and corruption allegations and counter-allegations has been under way.

In more than one town in various parts of the country he dare not allow himself to be seen in public for fear of being mobbed by angry crowds, and since the latest ban on a further three players under contract with Schalke 04 Hans Kindermann has been more of a bogeyman than ever.

Schalke are a popular club, and with five players banned and two injured they had exactly eleven first-team players left for a recent European Cup commitment. What is more, they are already last but one in the league table, and with two clubs due for relegation Schalke seem almost certain to make their exodus from the Federal league scene this summer.

Hans Kindermann, the FA official responsible for investigating bribery and corruption allegations, is one of the best-hated men in the country. The hostility he encounters is truly out of the ordinary. What sort of a man is he?

An anonymous telephone caller who rang up a matter of hours after the outcome of the last proceedings was pretty sure of himself. As far as he was concerned Hans Kindermann was purely and simply a *Schwein*.

Straighforward though this outlook may be, it is unquestionably the least feasible explanation of what makes the Swabian special investigator and man most feared in professional soccer tick.

There can hardly be an official at the FA or in professional football who conveys a more honest and upright impression than Hans Kindermann of Stuttgart, a veritable pillar of society. Financial motives would appear to be quite out of the question as far as he is concerned.

Hans Kindermann lives a normal, ordered life right down to the smallest detail. His wife is a teacher, his son a law student who is keen on football like his father. One of his daughters is a librarian and married to a doctor.

Kindermann himself studied law in Tübingen and Stuttgart and made a name for himself as a judge specialising in traffic offences in the Stuttgart suburb of Bad Cannstatt.

He wears unassuming off-the-peg suits on which continual road, rail and air travel between Stuttgart and Frankfurt, his home and the FA office, has not failed to make its mark.

Kindermann is the kind of man you would loan a substantial sum of money, indeed your wife, without the slightest misgiving. He is genuinely keen on football too, although a leg wound and lung trouble during the war years forced him to hang up his boots at a relatively early age.

He went on to look after youth teams and lend the Baden-Württemberg FA such assistance as he could. He became a member of the FA appeals committee in the days when it spent most of its time dealing with cases of bad language being levelled at the referee, of games being abandoned and of foul play on the pitch. Hans Kindermann really cannot be said to possess any the properties popularly associated with our porcine friends. Until the Federal league scandal reared its ugly head his career was blameless in every way.

A likewise widespread view, however, is that he is a kind of Michael Kohlhaas, the hero of a well-known nineteenth-century short story by Heinrich von Kleist whose foremost characteristic was an obstinate determination to ensure justice at all costs.

Kindermann views allegations of this kind as something of a compliment, though they cannot really be said to hit the nail on the head either. Kindermann's sense of justice is a decidedly pragmatic one. He feels it only to be of value as long as it is of benefit to the aim in view.

In the context of the football scandal this means that there must be limits. He aims to clean up football, not to bring about the downfall of the professional game.

This is no easy task, not to say a virtually impossible one. Were Kindermann to pursue all his investigations with the tenacity that led to the expulsion from the Federal league of Rot-Weiss Oberhausen and the ban on that clubs's president, Peter Maassen, there would, one suspects, be little left of the once proud Federal league.

Kindermann is anything but a man who takes things to their logical, irrevocable conclusion. His sense of justice notwithstanding, he has never forgotten that he is, as it were, in the employ of the Football Association and that he is there to look after the FA's interests, not to mention those of the clubs.

For a long time he hoped to be able to sort out the sheep from the goats, but once he came to realise that entire teams were involved in bribery and corruption of one kind or another he seemed to hesitate out of sheer horror.

Weeks and months passed before, in addition to Patzke, Wild, Rumor, Varga and Gergely, the remainder of the black sheep under contract to Hertha, the West Berlin club, were dealt with.

The same is true of Brunswick. Not until the prosecution and the appeals committee brought to light cases of bribery involving entire teams was caution cast to the winds.

Torn between desire to see justice done on the one hand and his determination to ensure that irreplaceable foundations of Federal league professional football were not dealt a fatal blow on the other, Kindermann ended up by involving himself in a succession of mutually contradictory verdicts.

He allowed Brunswick a certain period of grace, but Schalke were dealt summary justice. He tried to justify this difference, but somewhat unconvincingly. He lacks the willingness to see justice done at *all* costs that alone would warrant the epithet "Michael Kohlhaas."



Hans Kindermann

(Photos: Werek)

The defence counsel for one of the clubs involved once noted with a sly smile that Kindermann's name was better known than that of the Federal Minister of Justice. An exaggerated sense of self-importance, he insinuated, was the motive force behind Hans Kindermann's involvement in the scandal.

This accusation too falls short of the mark. At the vanity fair that is part and parcel of the world of professional football Hans Kindermann is, if anything, conspicuous by virtue of his disinterest in public acclaim.

The most accurate characterisation would be to describe him as an archangel who is somewhat unsure of himself. Kindermann bases his assumptions on a sporting code that has long since ceased to be of any relevance to the world of professional football.

This makes him a rather tragic figure. Even so, the FA, the clubs and the general public ought to be grateful that they have him. As a moral counterweight to alarming developments his work is extremely useful.

Ludwig Dotzert

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 24 March 1973)

Retirements from judo put the sport in a bad way

The times they are a'changing. For years the Federal Republic Judo Association has half-heartedly acknowledged the necessity of a change and now the tide can no longer be stemmed.

The last of the old guard of top-rank judokas has retired and this country looks likely to be an international also-ran for some time to come.

With the retirement of Klaus Glahn, 31, of Wolfsburg, three-time world championship runner-up and Olympic heavyweight silver-medallist at Munich, this country forfeits its last international star.

Glahn's successes went a long way towards papering over the shortcomings of top-flight judo in the Federal Republic.

"He starts off with a pokerface, then fights like a tiger," ex-world champion Hiroshi Minatoya of Japan once described the Wolfsburg man he most feared on the mat. The Japanese need no longer fear further heavyweight competition from this country.

In addition to Klaus Glahn the retirements have also occurred of two-time Olympic gold medallist Wim Ruska of Holland and the alert French star Jean-Claude Brondani. Keith Remfrey of Britain is now on his own in taking up arms against the Japanese and the Russians.

For the time being, it seemed at the recent International tournament in Paris, Europe's reserves are exhausted.

Viewed in this light Glahn's retirement seemed nothing short of folly. With so many stars retiring his prospects of a world championship title at Lausanne in mid-June would seem to be good indeed.

But, so it was rumoured, the Sports Aid Foundation's grants to top-flight athletes have been cut so drastically that the "demi-god in white," as the Swiss called him, has been less reluctant to retire.

Glahn will hear nothing of accusations of this kind. "Sports Aid grants," he admits, "are not what they used to be, but when you have battled away at the top for as long as I have you do not retire merely for financial reasons."

"Quite the reverse, had I only seen genuine prospects over a longer period I would have been only too willing to make financial sacrifices."

So his decision was not motivated by considerations of hard cash and the honorary post of national coach in his home town will hardly have decided him to give up his active career.

"At age 31 it is high time to start thinking about the future," Glahn says. He is a family man and cannot afford to trust to luck indefinitely.

He even considers his appointment as national coach to be no more than a temporary arrangement. Slowly but surely he intends to pull out of judo. He has no intention of opening a judo school and earning a living from his discipline as ex-European middleweight champion Wolfgang Hofmann of Cologne has done.

Judo trainers Klaus Glahn and Han Ho San

Glahn feels this to be a somewhat uncertain way of earning a living and is not even interested in the idea of, say, taking over as president of the Judo Association.

Klaus Glahn wants to go into data processing and is already attending preparatory courses. "I reckon data processing is a far safer prospect that an appointment with the Judo Association," Glahn says, surprisingly since most people associate his name with that of the association.

"I will be happy to take part in the national championships in Pforzheim," he says. He does not want to sound a final warning note to the competition. His aim is to enjoy himself.

"Besides," he reflects, "it is high time something was done about the Glahn complex. For years now heavyweights have been afraid to take the game seriously because it has looked as though the championship title was my prerogative for as long as I wanted."

That is a hint that could hardly have been more straightforward, and the Judo Association is taking its tasks seriously. Han Ho San of Korea has been provided with five assistant national coaches to lend promising youngsters a helping hand.

But judokas have to have what it takes themselves, or so Glahn reckons. "They have to be capable of torturing themselves to the point of self-abnegation."

Peter Liebelt

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 March 1973)